

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Eighteen Pages

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1927—VOL. XIX, NO. 243

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

## FARMERS AGREE GROUP SELLING IS PROFITABLE

**Minnesota Creamery Gives  
Them Light as to the  
Benefits Derived**

## FIND BUYERS WILLING TO PAY FOR QUALITY

**Believed Entire Industry of  
Agriculture Will, in Time,  
Follow Suit**

VI

### Efficiency in Production and Marketing

By FRANK L. PERRIN

Perhaps it may be agreed that the Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., to which reference was made in the article published Saturday, affords a convincing example of the practical benefits of organized efficiency in the production and marketing of agricultural commodities. Its successful operation has proved, at least to the satisfaction of its participating members, that tangible profits flow back to the farmers as a result of standardized production and organized facilities for marketing and distribution.

Commission firms and buyers have shown their willingness to pay top prices to those prepared to deliver products of guaranteed high quality in assured quantities with reasonable regularity. It is by this or some similar method of co-operation through which production can at least measurably be standardized and the flow of surplus commodities be controlled and regulated, that the entire industry of agriculture will finally become, by the efforts of those engaged in it, an independent and attractive industry.

The Land O'Lakes association had its inception in 1899, when the first local co-operative creamery was established in McLeod County. That was 28 years ago. Within a period of 10 years following, more than 500 co-operative creameries were established in Minnesota, and in 1921 there were 645 of these in successful operation, producing more than 67 per cent of the total output of butter in that state.

**Only Recently to Selling**

But it was not until quite recently that the co-operative method was extended to marketing as well as to production. For many years it was the practice for each local creamery to seek and build up its own market, no doubt upon the theory that co-operative activities necessarily ceased when production was completed. In 1918 there was launched what has proved to be a most successful plan of state-wide creamery marketing.

The larger and more inclusive program was first undertaken by the Minnesota Co-operative Creameries Association, organized in St. Paul in 1921. The Land O'Lakes association is the outgrowth of this. It is described as a co-operative stock corporation, with 475 creameries as stockholders, 26 of which are located across the Mississippi in Wisconsin.

It was not until 1924, however, that the co-operative marketing plan

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

### MOSLEM-HINDU RIOT

AHMEDABAD, India, Sept. 12 (AP)—Several persons were injured in a riot last night between Hindus and Moslems. The riot appears to have originated in a dispute over the playing of music near the Mosque. Four Moslemans and six Hindus were injured. Twelve persons were arrested before quiet was restored.

### INDEX OF THE NEWS

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1927

Safety Drive Is Under Way  
Boston Airport Needs Outlined  
Harvard Man to Work With Justice  
Hawker Flyer Club Wins Planes  
Sales Outlook Reported Good  
Boston-Florida Canal Project Pushed  
Bonton's Letter to Congress Declines Post  
Tourist Agents on Land Cruise  
Campaign to Get Our Vote Planned  
Diplomatic Corps to Meet  
M. I. T. Conducts Freshman Camp  
Elevator Trade Reports Trade in  
Gardens  
Vegetables First at Dahlia Show  
Radio Musical Contest Oct. 15.  
General

Farmers Find Group Selling Profitable  
Peace Efforts Bearing Fruits  
Dips in Peace Made by Labor  
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General

Stocks Have Setback, Then Recover  
New York Stocks and Bonds...  
Boston Stock Market...  
New York City Market...  
Outlook for Steel Trade Brighter  
Leather Market Tone Strong...  
Stock Market of Leading Cities...  
Gold Rubber at Capacity...  
Features

France Wins Davis Cup...  
United States Wins First Polo Match  
Major League Baseball...  
Sea to Defeat Cup...  
The Sundial...  
Radio News and Comment...  
The Children's Page...  
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog...  
The Home Forum...  
Peculiar Lessons  
What They Say...  
In Lighter Vein...  
World Press...  
Editorial...  
Letters to the Monitor...  
Shooting Rapids in the Dark...  
Water, Water—in Spain...

## Higher Education Means Aviation to Them



Associated Press Pictures Co.  
Left to Right—Fred L. Ames, Maxfield Parrish Jr., Murray L. Fairbank, W. Nelson Bump, President; Oakes Spaulding, John DeMetz, August Pabst, Robert W. Ayer.

## BOSTON AIRPORT NEEDS OUTLINED TO STATE BOARD

### Speakers Call for Radical Improvements to Extend Present Facilities

Passing quickly over the question of aviation markers throughout the State, the speakers today, at the second public hearing devoted to problems relating to the East Boston Airport, before a special commission at the State House, spent the greater part of the morning discussing the facilities and lack of facilities.

Capt. Horace N. Heisen, commanding the army squadron stationed at East Boston, suggested a square type

that was 25 years ago. Within a period of 10 years following, more than 500 co-operative creameries were established in Minnesota, and in 1921 there were 645 of these in successful operation, producing more than 67 per cent of the total output of butter in that state.

Two members of the club, August Pabst and Murray L. Fairbank are flying the plane from Wichita, Kan., to the Boston Airport, and it will be available for use by other members of the club by Sept. 15.

When the organization was incorporated, Nov. 11, 1926, under a charter contemplating actual flying, the members were advised by professors of Harvard and officials of the airport to confine their activities to club meetings and academic discussions of aviation.

The Flying Club had been organized at Harvard by Pabst before the beginning of 1924, by a group of 26 students in the under-

graduate college, the law school, the business school, and the engineering department. Their weekly luncheons

meetings proved to be interesting

only for a year or more, then became perfunctory.

Frank Joyce, representing the Boston & Maine Railroad, and Arthur W. Blackman of the New York New Haven & Hartford Railroad, speaking on the question of aviation markers, both felt that their corporations would be willing to spend any reasonable amounts in marking the names of cities and towns on the railroad station roofs.

Mr. Joyce told the committee that he was attending the hearing as a representative of road that was seriously considering a co-ordination between train and airplane services as soon as commercial aviation gained a firm economic footing.

Captain Heisen, speaking along the line of marking, suggested that a small sign, three or four feet high, would be of infinite help to the stranded flier, and when asked if the Federal Government had as yet

marked the airport buildings he replied that they were waiting until the buildings were in the process of being repainted in the near future.

## HANKOW UNDER MARTIAL LAW

### City Threatened by Com- munist General—Rail Communication Cut

The two highest ranking scholars in the history of the Harvard law school will become intimately associated in their work this month when Henry J. Friendly, who last June received his LL. B. summa cum laude, goes to Washington, D. C., to become secretary for Justice Louis D. Brandeis, of the United States Supreme Court bench.

Older Members Instruct

All members of the club are learning to fly. The older members instruct the younger. Several have been able to learn in less than 10 lessons, after mastering the mechanics of the machine. Five of the members have been licensed as air pilots. No stunts are permitted with the club airplane, for the members wish the club to be known as a serious organization engaged in learning the art of flying. The airplane is painted in black and red.

Two competition periods are held each year to select new members for the club. The candidates are required to give a specified number of hours each week to work at the Boston Airport, keeping the plane in shape and learning something about its operations. Last year there were more candidates competing for the Flying Club than for the football team. More than 100 tried out, and about 10 were selected each time. The club has 35 members now, and will choose perhaps 10 more this fall. It is limited to 50 members.

The charter members of the club when it was reorganized and incorporated last year were Fred L. Ames, Oliver Ames, Crocker Snow, Rodney Jackson, August Pabst, Robert Ayer, and John Fordyce. W. N. Bump is president of the club. The other officers are: Fred Ames, vice-president, and Crocker Snow, secretary.

### Hope to Get Three Planes

The members have announced plans to enlist the support of alumni of Harvard to purchase three planes,

## BOSTON-FLORIDA CANAL PROJECT TO BE STRESSED

### Waterways Association to Urge Congress to Build New Jersey Link

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 12 (Special)—A 30-mile canal from a point near Bordentown to Raritan Bay in New Jersey was emphasized by J. Hampton Moore, president of the Atlantic Deep Waterways Association, speaking before the convention of that organization, meeting in Baltimore, as the most urgent project now being pushed by the association. This link, Mr. Moore declared, will nearly complete the inland waterways from Boston to Florida.

Regarding the association's hopeful action at the next session of Congress on the proposal to purchase the Cape Cod Canal, Only the failure of the Deficiency Appropriation bill to pass during the filibuster at the close of the last session prevented this canal from being freed of tolls, he added.

### Cost the Chief Obstacle

Mr. Moore said the cost estimates form the chief obstacle to the New Jersey project which would complete the 1500-mile chain of inland waterways already constructed or legislatively provided for.

"The cost of construction of this link would be about \$50,000,000, or the equivalent of the cost of a single battleship," he continued. "Why need that cost occasion such concern?"

Following this with a recital of other large outlays, less urgently needed, Mr. Moore mentioned \$100,000,000 already spent to provide nine feet of water, with a lock-and-dam system, on the Ohio River, and also the Hoover report, recommending \$30,000,000 for the Mississippi.

"The cost of the proposed irrigation of the northwestern states stretching from the Columbia River and its tributaries, contemplates the expenditure of so large a sum that it is doubtful whether Congress can give consideration to the project for many years," he said.

Mr. Moore then spoke of the 2000-mile St. Lawrence River and Great Lakes waterway project, and asserted that this would be mostly in Canadian territory.

"It is admittedly more a water-power than a navigation project, but it will be forced upon the next Congress for consideration and approval," he continued. "It has many and strong friends to support it and, above all, it undoubtedly deserves the support of the northwest, from which comes the bulk of our timber export."

### GERMANS IN TYROL ITALIANIZE NAMES

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph  
from Halifax

ROME, Sept. 12—It is reported

from Bolzano that 40 German-speaking inhabitants of the Upper Adige having German names have formally applied to the prefect of Bolzano for authorization to change their names into Italian.

It should be recalled that when Benito Mussolini, in his recent speech in the Chamber of Deputies, defined Italian culture in the Upper Adige, he affirmed that many of those having today German names once were Germans and that their Germanization was not natural.

The action of these 40 Tyrolese has political significance and the authorities are satisfied at the way the Italianization of the Province is proceeding.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

### Bought Machine at Airport

Several members, chafing at the apparent futility of a flying club which never did any flying, incorporated the organization and changed their talking program into a flying program. They purchased an airplane for \$2000 from the Boston Airport Corporation and put it

into shape for flying.

With an automobile belonging to a member of the club they towed the plane through the streets of Boston and Cambridge to a garage near Harvard Square. Advisers had cautioned them that they could not do the mechanical work on a plane without the aid of an expert, but the members, donning their overalls, took the engine apart and overhauled the machine. The plane worked perfectly.

Fees of \$10 a semester plus a \$5 initiation fee were decided upon in addition to the actual expenses of flying. A system was worked out by which \$10 an hour is charged for instruction given in the air. If two members fly the plane the charge is \$10 for the one learning to fly, and \$8 for the one instructing. A member is entitled to take a guest up in the air for an hour for \$14, or \$15 if there are two guests on the trip.

The operating cost to the members is only one-third as much as it would be if they hired professional planes.

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## SAFER DRIVING CAMPAIGN IS ON; CAUTION URGED

### Crusade Against Careless- ness on Roads Started— Education Is Planned

Study of local motor traffic problems and the organization of community campaigns for the education of motorists and pedestrians was urged by Howard Cooley, representing the Massachusetts Safety Council and the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety, at the luncheon that opened Safety Week at the Boston Chamber of Commerce this noon. Mr. Cooley, formerly president of the Chamber, has been active in many civic campaigns.

"Many communities, conscious of the highway problem as a whole, have found it difficult to arouse their people to statewide co-operation," he said. "They look upon others as living in localities where caution is needed and believe themselves more or less immune. It is to make this safety drive state-wide and not limited to a score of cities that this campaign has been organized for the next two weeks. We are to draw inspiration from the joint experience of the several organizations represented and then return to our local communities better equipped to organize an effective program.

"In a study by the Massachusetts Safety Council recently of the comparative hazards of various areas in the state, it was discovered that population bears little relevance to this hazard as compared with the volume of motor traffic passing through the area. In other words, there are towns of small population and limited police force that have the same accident exposure of cities and towns of certain cities in which because of traffic volume, twice as many pedestrians are run down as in other communities, having the same population. These are some of the facts that should be given close consideration when we undertake to teach our people how to take care of themselves.

"This safety campaign, then, is built upon real and not false premises. Our task is to carry it beyond our committees and reach the thousands of people in our homes."

### Co-operation Urged

Marcus A. Dow, former president of the National Safety Council and former director of public safety of the New York Police Department, urged those attending the safety luncheon to arrange for the co-operation of all civic, business and other organizations in the making safe of highways. It is only by using wide influence from school children to adults that greater safety can be procured, he said.

It is only by the elimination of unsafe practices and the intelligent application of safety measures that substantial improvement can be realized, he explained. Mr. Dow urged that specific problems be handled individually and persistently through strong to the attention of school children and adults of each community.

### Need of Safety Shown

Eben S. Dryer presided at the luncheon and cited statistics with comparisons to show the increasing need of greater safety measures being adopted throughout the entire commonwealth. Frank G. Allen, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, also stressed the importance of co-operation and enforcement of laws governing traffic. The luncheon was featured by community safety songs to the music of popular airs by Robert Bagley, a South Boston student, to the accompaniment of the chamber organ.

Among those at the head table were Capt. Thomas F. Goode of the traffic division, Boston Police Department; Herbert W. Williams, Police Commissioner; Thomas J. Hurley, Street Commissioner; the Rev. E. Talmadge Root; Maj. Charles T. Harding of the Boston Street Commission; John J. O'Callahan; A. H. Marchant, and Carl P. Dennett, vice-president of the Chamber.

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 7)

## POSTAL GARAGE PROTEST HEARD

### Government Would Erect Building in Ipswich Street

All post office trucks in Boston will be housed in a three-story garage at 176-294 Ipswich Street if the Boston Street Commissioners grant a permit to erect such a structure, petition for which was heard at a meeting of the board of commissioners this morning. John C. Broderick, representative of the property.

## BRITISH OPPOSE IDEA OF LEAGUE AS SUPERSTATE

Best Hope of Peace Seen in the Reconciliation of Former Enemies

### By Special Cable

GENEVA, Sept. 12.—After the peace oration which Aristide Briand delivered before the Assembly of the League of Nations came the speech of Sir Austen Chamberlain, who startled the Assembly by the vehemence of his opposition to all proposals like the original Polish resolution for a pact of non-aggression, which, in effect, nullified the value of the Covenant of the League and the pacts of Locarno as guarantees for peace. The British Empire, he declared, had given its bond for the western frontiers of Germany, but it must not be asked to make promises which it could not carry out, a statement which was intended to convey a clear intimation to France and Poland that Britain would not undertake further obligations for eastern frontiers.

It was not, said Sir Austen, by piling guarantees on guarantees and sanctions on sanctions, that peace could best be maintained, but by strengthening respect for international law and making the League a real court of appeal for nations. At the same time he suggested that further pacts of arbitration be made for the settlement of disputes.

### Pursue Peaceful Course

In short, Sir Austen denounced the idea of the League as a superstate whose chief function should be to act as the policeman of Europe and keep peace by force of arms. War could not, in his view, be stopped by organizing war against it, but the best hope of peace lay in a reconciliation of former enemies and their determination to pursue a peaceful course.

Sir Austen was prepared to accept the Polish resolution in its final form as a basis for negotiations. For such declaration did not go beyond the Covenant of the League, but he attached far more value to the mobilization of the moral forces of the world against war than any number of declarations, and he reasserted in the clearest terms that the British Empire would not delegate its sovereign right to make war to the League of Nations.

Sir Austen was much criticized for belittling the importance of the League, but his determination to keep the big stick in the background and use the League as a moral agency for preventing war was much to be said for it. After the Polish resolution, in a much-amended form, as well as the Dutch resolution for re-examination of the fundamentals of the Geneva protocol, also considerably toned down, was sent to the third commission without being put to the vote of the Assembly.

### Election to Council

To this commission also went the suggestion for the constitution of a committee for further study of the codification of international law, while Mr. Morales, the Panama delegate, made the welcome announcement that in South America, as far as he knew, there was opposition to the foundation of a separate League of Nations in America. Referring to the Panama-United States treaty he declared that the United States has always shown a desire to treat Panama on a basis of equality, the negotiations for a treaty involving the canal zone.

Today the general debate in the Assembly concludes, and then comes the election of three new members of the Council. Belgium is likely to

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Regular meeting of Boston School Committee, 15 Beacon Street, 6:30. Safety campaign, "Jay-walking" meetings at Parkman and Stand, Boston Common, ends Sept. 25.

### Theaters

Colonial—"The Merry Malones," 8:15. Majestic—"My Golden West," 8:15. Shubert—"My Princess," 8:15. D. P. Kettell—Vanderbilt, 8:15.

### Art Exhibits

Museum of Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free admission to the gallery Tuesdays and Fridays. Art exhibition of the Fogg Art Museum of Harvard at Broadway and Quincy Street, Cambridge. Free each week day from 9 until 5 and Sundays from 10 to 5; admission, 50 cents; Sunday, 25 cents.

### EVENTS TOMORROW

New England Water Works Association convention, Hotel Statler, ends Friday.

Address, "The Tale of an Ancient Mariner," by Capt. Chester S. Howland and New Bedford Kiwanis Club, Boston City Club, 12:20.

FANNY FARMER CANDY SALES

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1927 1926 % Inc.

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8 months ..... 240,737 1,056,309 14.8

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MONITOR**

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An International Daily Newspaper

Published weekly, except Sundays, and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, per year: \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as A. Acceptance for mailing at special rates of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

he re-elected and Finland, Greece and Panama are competing for the other two places.

**MacDonald Criticizes  
Chamberlain Geneva Speech**

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Sir Austen Chamberlain's speech at Geneva will "add considerably to the difficulties of our country in Europe," according to Ramsay MacDonald, ex-Premier and former holder of Sir Austen's post as Foreign Secretary, who is interviewed in today's Daily Herald. Mr. MacDonald characterized Sir Austen's speech as "most unfortunate," adding, "what is really happening is that our Government, in its trade policy and its international position, is giving the world to understand that the British Empire cannot accommodate itself to modern conditions."

The Liberal press follows Mr. MacDonald in castigating Sir Austen for his speech, but differs in holding up Sir Austen's condemnation of the Geneva Protocol, which Mr. MacDonald still favors.

The Daily News, for instance, says the speech is "singularly infelicitous," but adds that his conclusion that the protocol is now practical politics is "undoubtedly shared by the majority of citizens in the British Empire." Concluding, the Daily News says: "Why is not Sir Austen able to give a slight demonstration of his country's sincerity by signing on its behalf the optional clause of the international court?"

The Conservative press, however, warmly supports Sir Austen. The Morning Post speaks of his "courage and common sense," and continues: "The League of Nations shows itself here, not for the first time, practically united in a cause dangerous to day."

"The Council (of the League) will continue its own support," said the statement, "so that Mr. Rockefeller's gift is simply supplementary to what the Council had already been engaged in doing in prosecution of the library."

## Rockefeller Gift of \$2,000,000 Donated for Library to League

Half of Sum Is to Be Used for Endowment, and Library Is Expected to Be One of the Best Centers of International Information in the World

### By Special Cable

GENEVA, Sept. 12.—There is no longer any secrecy that John D. Rockefeller Jr. of the Rockefeller Foundation was the donor of a generous gift of \$2,000,000 to the League of Nations for the construction and endowment of a library, which was accepted by the Assembly today. Dr. Giuseppe Modigliani, Stephane Ottoni and Dr. van Eyck, on behalf of the League, expressed thanks for the gift, and their speeches were greeted with enthusiastic applause.

The financial committee will now consider how best the project may be carried out. Half of the sum is to be used for an endowment, and this should make the library of the League one of the best centers of international information in the world. It is fully realized that the gift absolves the League from financial obligations for the library on the new palais building.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (P)—Before John D. Rockefeller Jr. donated \$2,000,000 for the erection of a library for the League of Nations he received assurance that his action would meet with no objections on the part of the Government, said a statement issued from his office here to-day.

"The Council (of the League) will continue its own support," said the statement, "so that Mr. Rockefeller's gift is simply supplementary to what the Council had already been engaged in doing in prosecution of the library."

### WORLD AIR POST CONFERENCE ENDED

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

THE HAGUE, Sept. 12.—The world air post conference, 35 countries participating, has concluded its activities here, after long negotiations with the carriage of mail. It was found possible to conclude a general agreement with regard to letters, but a parcel post agreement has not yet been reached.

A general air letter post convention was signed Saturday, by which the postal administration is allowed to demand an extra air postage of 25 gold centimes on each 20 grams and for each 1000 kilometers. Letters with a declared value are accepted in transit.

A uniform system of clearing air post income and expenditure between postal administrations has also been agreed upon.

### WAREHOUSE IS RUN ON CO-OPERATIVE PLAN

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 12 (Special)—What is believed to be the first co-operative warehouse used by all motor dealers in a city has been opened here by the Louisville Automobile Dealers' Association. A seven-story brick building, formerly a tobacco factory, containing 100,000 square feet of storage space, is used for the housing of 500 or more cars all makes, whose owners are business rivals.

Opened as the United Public Warehouse, in order that it may do business for other interests and the public at a profit, if feasible, the building also has a department for the junking of obsolete cars. The Louisville Dealers' Association was organized in 1904 and was one of the first in the country.

The influx of Italian immigrants before the war, the board says, has in effect turned into an exodus under the quota restriction. While a total of 32,846 Italians have entered since 1920, a total of 65,952 Italian aliens have left the United States since then, an net loss of 32,246 for the three years, as against a net gain in Italian-speaking population of 44,465 during the last three years before the war.

### LARGE EXODUS OF ITALIANS

The comparatively large exodus of

Italians from the United States, however, the board says, is merely the aftermath of the great Italian immigration before the war, all migration necessarily being followed by a certain percentage of returns and re-entries. With a quota of less than



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4,000, as against an annual pre-war immigration exceeding 200,000, it is but natural that returns far outnumber arrivals, in the view of the board.

In actual numbers, fewer immigrants are coming to the United States from Great Britain and Ireland than before the war, the average number of arrivals for 1925-26 being 27,154, as against an average of 81,549 in 1912, 1913 and 1914. The falling off in English-speaking immigrants from Europe, however, is to a large extent offset by an increase from Canada and Newfoundland, arrives from these dominions averaging 93,567 a year during 1925, 1926 and 1927, as against 71,793 during 1912, 1913 and 1914, of whom about two-thirds are of English-speaking races.

### MEXICO SENDS LARGE GROUP

"More than five-sixths of our alien population growth during the last three years—that is, since the 1924 quota law went into effect—came from Great Britain, Ireland, Canada, Germany and Scandinavia," the board's statement says.

"Mexico, however, is rapidly taking the place of Italy as the source of our greatest foreign-speaking immigration, our net gain in population from that country, the influx from which is subject to no quota restrictions, constituting nearly one-fifth, or about 19 per cent, of the annual average net gain by immigration since 1924. Italian immigrants during the last year before the war made up more than one-fifth, or about 23 per cent, of the 1914 total net immigration.

"German immigration has increased considerably since the war, and even since the 1924 restriction act went into effect, has averaged 50 per cent more than during the three pre-war years. Scandinavian immigration under the quota act averages less than two-thirds of what it was in the pre-war years."

### NATIONALITIES SHOWING DECREASE

The report shows that aliens of the following nationalities left the country during the last fiscal year in greater numbers than those of their respective nationalities who entered: Bulgarians, Greeks, Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, Romanians, Turks, and West Indians.

Owing to the great increase of Italian immigration during the last year, made possible through the law permitting the families of naturalized citizens, Italian war veterans and their families, over non-quota immigrants, Italian entries for the first time since the quota law became effective, outnumbered departures, although by less than 700.

### D'ANNUNZIO PLANS THEATER

GARDONE, Italy (AP)—Having written a pastoral tragedy in 22 days, Gabriele d'Annunzio presented it in an open-air theater at his villa before a personally selected audience of 600 who paid \$23,000 to see it. The money is to be devoted to a theater in his garden hewn from rock. He intends the theater to be a national monument.

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September 19, 1927

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## RACE BALLOONS ARE SEEN OVER SOUTH CAROLINA

**Heading Toward Florida—  
Seven Are Unreported  
and Five Down**

**DETROIT, Sept. 12 (P)—**With five entries down and already outdistanced and seven others unreported, the race for a leg on the James Gordon Bennett balloon trophy today apparently had narrowed down to a contest between the Spanish Hispania, the Italian entry, Dux, and one unidentified balloon, all of which were reported making their way toward the Florida south coast.

The Hispania, piloted by Major Maldonado and his aide, Major Molas, was reported sighted early last night over Gaffney, S. C., moving toward Charleston at a leisurely pace.

### Dux Over Spartanburg

The Dux, Italy's entry, when sighted near Spartanburg, S. C., last night was traveling in a direct line for the Florida coast and her position indicated she had followed the approximate route mapped out when a study of weather charts prior to the start of the race indicated a continuation of the south-easterly winds.

There was some uncertainty today regarding the third and unidentified balloon sighted over Asheville, N. C. Officials here were of the opinion it was the Belizca, representing Belgium, which is not among those reported as descended.

The balloons which were forced down last night included the Paris-Bрюссель, piloted by Maurice Blennerhassett, holder of the world's distance record, and the United States Army entry, both strong favorites in the race.

### One Lands on Island

The other balloons reported down are the Helvetia, Swiss entry, at Statesville, N. C.; the Wallonia, Belgian balloon, near Greenville, S. C., and the Brandenburg, German entry, at Sugar Island in Lake Erie.

The seven balloons and their pilots which have not been sighted since passing out of the Detroit area are:

The Bee, England, squadron leader, R. S. Booth, and Capt. G. F. Meager.

The Goodyear VI, United States, W. T. Van Orman and W. T. Morton.

The Lafayette, France, M. Georges Blanchet and Georges Le Valler.

The Rex, Italy, Maj. Eraldo Ilari and Capt. Giuseppe Paonessa.

The Munster, Germany, Ferdinand Emmermacher and Dr. Rudolph Fredbeck.

The Detroit, United States, R. G. Hill and A. G. Schlosser.

The Barmer, Germany, Hugo Kaulen Sr., and Alexander Dahl.

### B. & M. PROMOTION GOES TO MR. GALL

Becomes Assistant General Freight Agent

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They will CALL ON YOU  
Match your gown  
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Lee's famous craftsmanship in every detail. You save 50 to 80 per cent.

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Watch, Wrist Watch, etc. Known throughout the country for fair dealing, 100,000 satisfied customers and a sensational offer.

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Best, cold, incandescent and a position thermometer.

Watch given free—insuring the Watch for your lifetime!

Special Watch Chain Included FREE

To those who write at once for free Catalog we will send Lee "Heavy Duty" Studebaker Watch Chain free. This offer is good for a limited time.

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Directed by the Studebaker Family—Three-quarters of a century of fair dealing

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## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1927

### BOTANICAL TRIP TO TIBET YIELDS RICH MATERIAL

**Prof. Rock Brings Thou-  
sands of Specimens  
for Arboretum**

Bringing more than 30,000 sheets of rare plants and hundreds of packages of seeds, as well as several thousand other specimens of birds and plant life from regions in west China and Tibet hitherto unexplored by white men, Prof. Joseph F. Rock, director of the Arnold Arboretum-Harvard University Botanical and Zoo-

logical Expedition, has arrived in Boston to supervise the unpacking of his valuable collection.

The expedition started three years ago with the object of exploring the regions in Central Asia of which Tibet was known from a zoological or botanical standpoint. Prof. Charles Sprague Sargent was partly responsible for the promotion of the expedition and it was financed entirely by officials of the Arnold Arboretum. Dr. Rock was also director of the National Geographic Society's Yunnan-Tibet expedition in 1922-24.

The expedition started overland from Indo-China, proceeding to the extreme western part of the Gobi Desert over the most extensive and loftiest plateau region in the world along the Tibetan border.

Owing to the fact that the Tibetans had declared war on the Muhammadans, Dr. Rock was prevented from reaching the mountain called Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world. This mountain was first described by General Pereira, who made a special trip from Peking in 1922 to locate it, and came within 100 miles of the range in 1923.

In the unknown region south of the Minshan, where no other white man had ever penetrated, Dr. Rock secured some of his finest botanical specimens, including a large number of varieties of conifers, spruce and fir trees. This region was inhabited by the warlike Tebteu tribe.

Dr. Rock reported that the expedition was successful from every standpoint, and stated that all specimens have arrived in Boston in perfect condition, and that not even a letter was lost while on the undertaking.

### WINDSHIELD STICKER LAW TO BE ENFORCED

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 12 (Special)—Chiefs of police in Connecticut have been asked by Robbins B. Stoeckel, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, to order prompt enforcement in their jurisdictions of the law regarding the attaching of "stickers" to automobile windshields and windows. The request was made in a letter which calls attention to the growing practice of using these articles and thus obstructing the view of the operators.

The law referred to, for violation of which a maximum fine of \$50 may be imposed, provides that "no article shall be attached to any motor vehicle in such manner as to interfere with an unobstructed view of the highway upon which any person shall be operating such motor vehicle."

### INAUGURATION DATE SET

AMHERST, Mass., Sept. 12 (P)—The inauguration of Roscoe W. Thacher as president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College will take place at the college on Oct. 28. He has been attending to the duties of the office since Sept. 1, when he succeeded Edward M. Lewis, now president of the University of New Hampshire. A committee of trustees, faculty and alumni is arranging the details of the inauguration.

### WORLD AIRMEN SOON TO BEGIN PACIFIC FLIGHT

**Tendency Growing in Japan  
to Regard Next Hop as  
Extremely Hazardous**

OMURA, Japan, Sept. 12 (P)—Edward F. Schlee and William S. Brock, co-pilots of the round-the-world monoplane Pride of Detroit, told The Associated Press here today, that they firmly expected soon to fly from Japan to Midway Island, then to Honolulu and on to San Francisco.

TOKYO, Sept. 12 (P)—With regard to the plans of Edward F. Schlee and William S. Brock for their next step in their round-the-world flight there was a growing tendency to regard the projected hop from Japan to Midway Island, halfway across the Pacific, as extremely hazardous.

The Asahi Shinbun published an interview with Brock and Schlee, who are being held at Omura by bad weather.

"We have not really seen Japan," said Brock. "When we approached Japanese territory from Shanghai we encountered a heavy rainstorm, probably at Miyazaki, or in that neighborhood. Being unable to see land around Shikoku (a province some 150 miles northeast of Omura) we were forced to fly back from Bungo Strait in our effort to reach Tachikai airfield, till heavy clouds obscured our vision, forcing us to wander around some time searching for a landing place. Finally we reached Omura and descended. We could not combat the storm this morning so were compelled to turn back."

This indicated that the fliers were within 450 miles of Tokyo when they first turned back. Omura is about 600 miles from the capital.

### Courtney Abandons Flight

LONDON, Sept. 12 (P)—Capt. Frank T. Courtney's projected Atlantic flight has been abandoned until next year, the Westminster Gazette announces. Courtney is at Corunna, Spain, where he landed on his interrupted flight to America, and had declared his intention to complete the flight. The Westminster Gazette, however, which sponsored the flight, sent him a message releasing him from any obligation to carry on, and suggesting that this was in the best public and scientific interest.

### FONCK TO CONSULT PARIS

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (P)—Capt. Rene Fonck announced that he would seek the audience of the French Government before definitely abandoning his projected transatlantic flight. Previously it was reported that closing as one of the most successful in the history of the gallery. During the exhibition which lasted from July 30 to Sept. 6, more than 8000 visitors attended. Four hundred pictures were hung, out of which almost one fifth were sold, amounting to \$17,890.

The association regards the season

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## CROPS AVERAGE SLIGHTLY BELOW 10-YEAR RECORD

Substantial Gains Reported in Northwest—Cotton Belt Shows Decline

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON — The composite condition of crops throughout the country this year is slightly below 10-year average, according to a report issued by the Department of Agriculture. This year's composite condition is 6.5 per cent lower than the composite of per acre yields of crops harvested last year and 1.9 per cent below the average during the last 10 years.

In the northwest the general good crop prospects show further substantial improvement, according to the report, but during August, crop prospects declined in the cotton belt and in the corn belt west to Iowa and Minnesota. Decrease in crop production in the south is largely due to excessive rainfall and in the lake states to drought and scattered frosts. Prospects in the west have improved for corn, spring wheat, barley, flaxseed, sweet potatoes, grain, sorghums, peanuts and broom corn. Decreases are indicated for cotton, oats, white potatoes, beans, hay and some fruits.

### Corn Production Varied

An increase of about 13 per cent, or 133,000,000 bushels, over last year's corn crop is indicated in the west central states, but the 1927 crop shows a decrease of 273,000,000 bushels, or 37 per cent, in the central states east of the Mississippi River.

The southern states, says the department, will produce almost as much corn as the very large crop grown there last year. Long continued and favorable fall weather, however, says the report, is necessary to enable anything like the usual percentage of the crop to mature in the corn belt as a whole.

The 1927 wheat crop as indicated by the department on Sept. 1 is 310,000,000 bushels, which is 7 per cent above the average for the last five years. Spring wheat is now forecast at 308,000,000 bushels, no new estimate for winter wheat being made this month.

The increase in spring wheat was general in the main spring wheat area from Minnesota west. For the most part the increase is attributable to the fact that while some damage occurred from rust, the damage was less than that anticipated a month ago. In the mountain states lower temperatures and more rain fall than usual augmented the return.

### Oats Decline 17 Per Cent

The indicated return of oats, as made public by the department, is 1,191,000,000 bushels, a decrease of 87,000,000 bushels since Aug. 1. The decrease was general in the north central states except in Nebraska and Kansas. The indicated crop is 17 per cent below the average production for five years.

Reports on probable yield indicate fair to excellent returns in the northern states from Michigan westward, except in Minnesota and North Dakota where rust damaged the crop. In Ohio, Indiana and Illinois yields indicated by early threshing returns are disappointingly low and the grain light in weight.

In Iowa, early crops yielded exceptionally well, while late crops are running light, and many fields in the southern part of the state were not harvested. Oats in South Dakota suffered from rust; in Nebraska, in spite of drying winds a good yield is indicated.

## GROUP SELLING IS PROFITABLE

(Continued from Page 1)

was thoroughly developed. In September of that year the first butter bearing the Land O'Lakes label was put on the market. Now that product is being sold in all parts of the United States and in London, Glasgow, Peru, Shanghai, Manila and Cuba. It is handled in many of the cities of the United States through the chain-store systems. Recently there has been developed a process for the manufacture of milk powder from sweet cream buttermilk.

Another department has been organized for the distribution of supplies to creameries at a substantial saving. In 1925 the refunds from this source were \$110,000. Recent reports show that the association last year sold products worth about \$40,000,000. It is estimated that the butter sales this year will be 100,000,000 pounds, compared to 80,000,000 pounds in 1926.

### Encourages Other Branches

The interesting and important feature of this development of co-

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HOUSE & HERRMANN  
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Seventh and Eye Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C.

## EARTH ROTATES AT VARIED RATE, OBSERVER SAYS

Theory Voiced at Meeting of Astronomers Draws Lively Discussion

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 12 (Special)

The hypothesis that the earth's rate of rotation on its axis is variable, not constant, was advanced by Prof. Benjamin Boss of the Dudley Observatory, Albany, N. Y., in the closing session of the American Astronomical Society's convention. The council accepted the invitation of the Yale University Observatory to hold its 1927 winter meeting there during the Christmas holidays.

Professor Boss made his report on his research in the Greenwich Observatory and other records dating from 1820, which caused him to advance his hypothesis regarding the earth's rotation.

The practical effect of the Boss hypothesis, if admitted, would be to indicate a variation in the length of the terrestrial day, and also to introduce corrections in a number of astronomical observations for the earth's variable rate of rotation.

### Some Phenomena Reported

The paper precipitated an animated discussion. Prof. E. W. Brown of Yale, a leading authority on lunar phenomena, pointed out that he had encountered the same anomalies in the Greenwich Observatory records as those filed by Professor Boss, but that he had considered them due to minute systematic errors in observation, not to a variation in the rotation of the earth.

Prof. F. E. Ross of the Yerkes Observatory, Williams Bay, Wis., reported new photographic studies of Venus, which have revealed markings indicating that the planet's rate of rotation is slower than the one terrestrial day assumed by some observers, but faster than that stated by others.

Prof. Donald H. Menzel, of the Observatory, California, deduced from new studies of the spectra of Jupiter and Saturn confirmation of the theory that these planets give off heat of their own, merely reflect solar heat, and that the atmospheres of the planets cool at night and warm during the day as does the atmosphere of the earth.

**Brilliant Meteor Described**

A paper sent from Japan by Dr. Issei Yamamoto described, with lantern slide illustrations, a particularly brilliant meteor—14 times as bright as the moon—photographed at the Mukden (Manchuria) Observatory during the presence of the Pons-Winnecke comet near the earth late in June, 1927. Similar meteor phenomena were seen in the same region during the previous visit of the Pons-Winnecke comet in 1908.

Officers of the society, with the exception of the president, George C. Comstock of the University of Wisconsin, whose term continues through 1928, were elected as follows: Vice-president, 1927-29, Prof. J. S. Plaskett, Dominion Observatory, Victoria, B. C.; secretary, 1927-28, Prof. R. S. Dugan, Princeton University; treasurer, 1927-28, Professor Boss; councilors, 1927-30, Prof. H. Curtiss, Detroit Observatory, University of Michigan, and Miss Margaret Harwood, Nantucket Observatory, Mass.; National Research Council member, Prof. W. S. Adams, Mt. Wilson (Calif.) Observatory.

### SEMINARY ANNIVERSARY

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 12 (Special)—The fiftieth anniversary of the establishment in Louisville of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, which was removed here from Greenville, S. C., in 1877, is to be celebrated at the beginning of the academic session Sept. 26 at the seminary's new home, known as The Beeches, on the eastern outskirts of the city. Among the vanguard of students already on hand is Prof. Yoshiro Misumachi, dean of the college department of the Baptist Institution, Fukuoka City, Japan.

### Gradually Get Out of Debt

Without exception, it appears, these borrowers are gradually paying themselves out of debt. Their experiences may not suggest to the tiller of a section or more of wheat land a remedy for the difficulties or a solution for his particular industrial problem. But they offer quite convincing proof that more and more farmers who have set about it to work out their own economic salvation are succeeding against what others may have regarded as insuperable odds.

A Wisconsin farmer who inherited lands formerly owned by his father is authority for the statement that his annual expenses in carrying on the place now are double the total income from the farm 40 years ago. And yet he is prosperous and forehanded. He is not so because he raises wheat, oats and corn, but because he supplements these crops with seasonal shipments of chickens and eggs, and large annual yields of potatoes.

But there is room for other improvements on the farms than those noted. The average budget does not include any item which sufficiently covers depreciation. Too few farmers count the actual losses sustained by the careless neglect of machinery and tools. Then, too, there is the questionable economy resulting from the use of automobiles on the farms, and related to it, in some degree, the substitution of tractor-drawn machines for those employing animal power.

The next article will be devoted to a discussion of these contributing phases of the farm problem.

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25% Less than it would be in regular stock

One of a kind suites and occasional pieces from the recent exhibit at the Grand Majestic Wholesale Furniture Exposition.

Living Room Suites . . . . . \$170.50 to \$776.00

Separate Davenports . . . . . \$156.00 to \$252.25

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## Get Ready for School

Smart Dresses and Coats and Shoes—everything needed to outfit your daughters from head to foot is ready now and many mothers say that Kann's is the best place to buy them. Among the things we'd like you to see are—

School Dresses at \$3.98—Chinchilla Coats at \$11.95—

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Penn Avenue at 8th

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Phone Franklin 1400

## Children's Court in Mexico Saves as Well as Corrects

## CHILDREN'S COURT IN MEXICO SAVES AS WELL AS CORRECTS

Recently Established in Federal District, and Modeled on American Institutions, It Meets Popular Approval

MEXICO CITY (Special Correspondence)—Recent establishment of a juvenile court system in Mexico City and the federal district is regarded as the high point in crime-correctional crusades during the administration of Gen. Plutarco Calles, President.

A special committee, known as the corps of delegates, is the medium between offender and judge. The corps merely studies delinquent children's homes and surroundings and reports its findings to the judges. The reports, in actuality, serve as the basis of the court's work. There is another central department, which contains doctors and teachers which subject the child to a rigid surveillance of the child's mental, physical and moral status

# Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

## BOARDS STUDY MAIN NEEDS OF YOUNG WORKERS

### British Local Committees Aid Youths on First Leaving School

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
LONDON—The Ministry of Labor has recently issued a report on the work of the advisory committees for juvenile employment. These local committees exist in all parts of the country, their work being that of placing boys and girls in situations and caring for their welfare in the few years after leaving school.

The chief difficulty which has been met by the committees is that of making the supply of boys and girls desiring posts of various specified kinds correspond with the requirements of local industries. At Huddersfield, for example, the boys are eager to enter the electrical and motor engineering trades, in which vacancies are few, and are not so keen on tailoring and mechanical engineering, in which trades there are usually more vacancies than applicants.

Mining areas absorb boys, but not the girls; so that in such districts generally, and in Wales, there is a surplus of girl labor. The committees in these areas encourage domestic service and farm work, but the reluctance of mistresses to engage girls straight from school means that there is a period of two or three years during which a girl will be hunting for work. Finding she is not wanted in domestic occupations she will take up other work, and is lost to domestic service.

The Ministry deplores the fact that no state provision is made for children between the ages of 14, when they leave school, and 16 when they become insured against unemployment. Local committees have adopted many methods, such as lantern lectures, social evenings, and home visitation, for keeping in touch with young people at that age, but they find it under present conditions a difficult task.

Perhaps the finest work done by the committees is the looking after boys and girls after they have obtained posts. A word of advice and help at a critical moment has saved many of those young people from taking false steps. Some boys and girls are disappointed with industry, because it is different from school, and for various reasons they become unsettled. Members of committees try to find out the reason is one of genuine incompatibility, and if so other posts are found, for them; if not they are given the help and advice so necessary as such times.

### NEW COMMUNITY HOUSE FOR BOY

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
LONDON—A picturesque ceremony attended the laying of the foundation of a new Kingsley Hall, one of London's slum areas, where it is hoped that this building may become like the smaller one it replaces, a center of culture and education. Symbolic bricks were laid by well known people.

Miss Sybil Thorndike, laying the brick of drama, said, "I am glad to think that there is to be a Brick of Drama in this wonderful building. Drama is one of the means whereby we can learn to understand our fellow men, and in that way learn to understand ourselves. If once you act a part and play a person, you can never dislike that person, and in that way we can learn to love our fellow men more truly by means of the drama."

### NEW AIR PROGRAM PLANNED IN SPAIN

*MADRID* (Special Correspondence)—In view of the recent exploits of American fliers and the possibilities of intensive developments of the traffic by air, the Spanish Government declares that it is arranging for the provision of facilities enabling aviators to take advantage of the favorable geographic position of the country. In order to be on a level with northern European countries, their first concern will be the installation of well-laid landing grounds.

The Superior Council of Aviation has passed a resolution in favor of the urgent establishment of airports in the proximity of Madrid, Barcelona, Seville, Valencia, Alicante, Málaga, Burgos as well as in the province of Galicia and in the Canary Islands.

### AUSTRALIA PROVIDES EDUCATION BY TRAVEL

*BRISBANE, Queensl. (Special Correspondence)*—A party of 45 members of the Young Australia League, who are now touring Queensland, were recently accorded a civic reception by the Mayor of Brisbane, W. A. Jolly.

E. R. Merle, who is in charge of the boys, said it was the second time he had been privileged to bring a party of young Australians to Queensland. After the last tour, the league decided to make the trip an annual one. Last year, a trip through Victoria and New South Wales was made, and 360 boys visited Canberra, the new federal capital. At Christmas, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia would be visited.

### DIXON'S

#### ARBUTUS TOILET SOAP

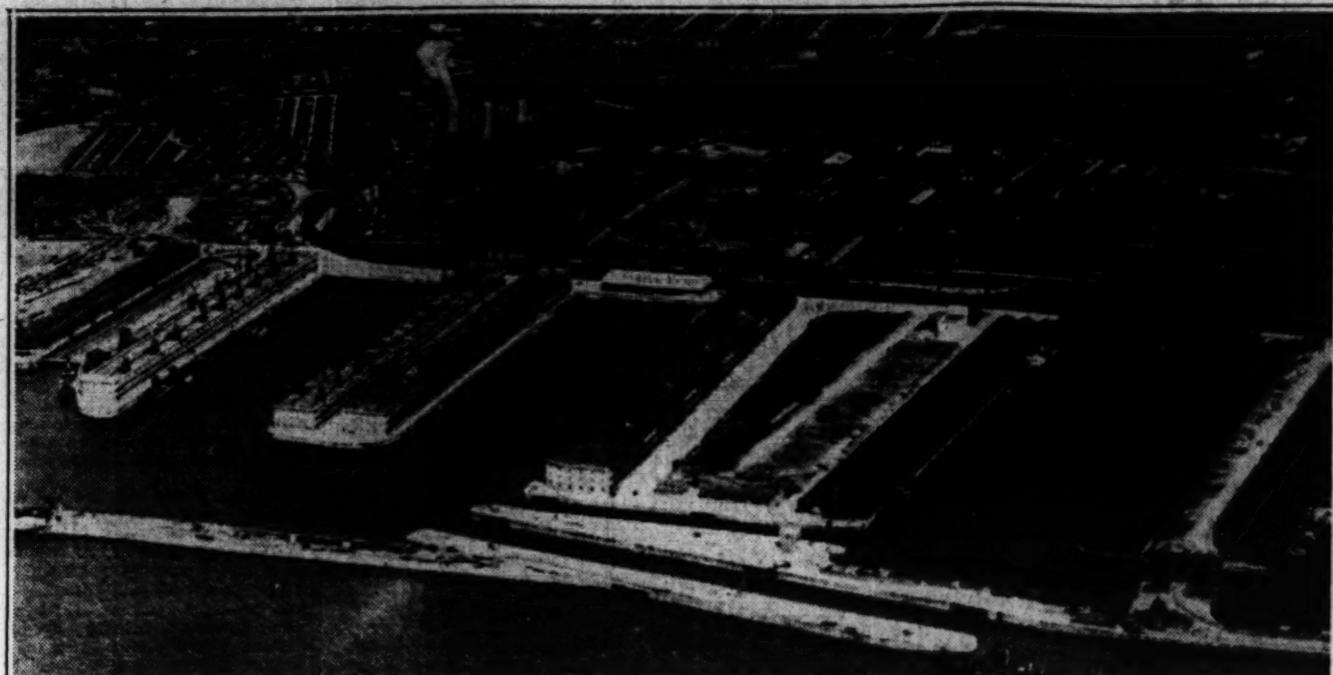
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Picture Taken From the Air Gives a Particularly Comprehensive View of the Extent of the Gladstone Dock at Liverpool. In the Foreground May Be Seen What Have Been Called the "Huge Boxes With Gates," by Means of Which Extra Water May Be Had for the Warping Into Dock of Ships of Deep Draft During Ebb Tide. Beyond, the Wharves Are Clearly Shown. The Water Between Them Available for Ship Berths Covers 55 Acres. In the Middle Distance Are the Three-Story Freight Sheds, Which Spread Over 55 Acres, and Are Equipped With Automatic Unloaders and "Forests" of Traveling Cranes. The Quayage Measures 2 3/4 Miles From End to End, and Is Supported on Foundations Resting on Rock Reached by Excavating Through Several Geological Periods

### JAPAN FACES TASK OF MAKING BUDGET BALANCE

#### Finance Minister Must Reconcile Claims of Cabinet With Need of Economy

*TOKYO (Special Correspondence)*—The high cost of being governed is giving Japan some concern as the Cabinet once more tackles the problem of making its budget balance. The present Ministry is faced with a difficult task. Due to the financial depression, expected increases in revenue are not forthcoming. Moreover, the Selyukai, which now is the Government party, for several years has advocated the transfer of the land taxes from the central government to the local governments. This will cost about 66,000,000 yen.

This year the budget amounts to approximately 1,758,000,000 yen. It is estimated that the continuance of old projects alone, without including any new work, will cost 1,690,000,000 yen for the coming fiscal year. Revenue for the 1928-29 fiscal year has been estimated by a Finance Ministry official at 1,658,000,000 yen. Even if no new work were authorized there would be a deficit of more than 30,000,000 yen, but the various ministries already have presented petitions for new work amounting to 280,000,000 yen. Finance Minister Mitsuchi has been claimed, backward in selling them. A fast pace is now being set in overcoming this defect, of which the exhibition just closed gave evidence. Merchants and manufacturers attended in large numbers, as well as those interested through the publishing and advertising industries.

The provincial dailies drew much attention through having installed the actual mechanism by which news is instantly transmitted from Fleet Street to their offices in the north.

The British railways had an impressive exhibit, while that of the Empire Marketing Board was easily first in size, variety and in the attention it received. The British religious press exhibits were excellent, and many visitors were amazed to discover the part played by these journals in the press of the British Isles.

Windown dressing, poster advertising and mechanical advertising devices were all well done. The various important steamship lines had exhibits that drew large crowds, the United States Lines, White Star and Cunard lines being especially noteworthy. The exhibition of old newspapers and other periodicals, loaned by the Selyukai, was a great attraction.

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## Civic Groups Launch Campaign to Stress Importance of Vote

**Speakers of Both Parties to Appear at Faneuil Hall Meeting**

The Massachusetts Committee on Active Membership, organized in May by the woman's department of the Massachusetts Section of the National Civic Federation, will open its drive to get out the vote by holding a meeting in Faneuil Hall at 4 p.m. on Oct. 4. John Hayes Hammond will preside and addresses will be made by prominent speakers from the Democratic and Republican Parties.

Mrs. Robert W. Lovett and Mrs. Hayford Parker Whittington are co-chairmen of the committee. Other members of the executive committee are Alexander Abrahams, president Boston Central Labor Union; Mrs. Frank Rose Batchelder, vice-chairman Republican State Committee; Eben S. Draper, president the Republican Club of Massachusetts; Mrs. Colin W. Macdonald, first vice-chairman Democratic State Committee; Miss Mary E. Meehan; Andrew J. Peters, president Boston Chamber of Commerce; John W. Reith, department commander the American Legion; Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, director division of immigration and Americanization Massachusetts Department of Education; John Van Varenwyk, president Massachusetts State Branch American Federation of Labor; Mrs. Barrett Wendell, chairman Massachusetts Section Woman's Department National Civic Federation.

The committee is state-wide, and a general committee with representatives from commercial, labor, fraternal, political, church, civic, professions, organizations, will be formed to carry the work into the various cities and towns of the State. The committee will endeavor not only to interest the eligible voters, but the thousands of boys and girls in colleges and high schools who can do a service by inducing their parents and other relations to enroll, register and vote at primaries and elections. It is believed that through this work they will be better prepared to meet their own obligations of citizenship.

**CALIFORNIA PROMOTES NEW SAFETY CAMPAIGN**

**SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence)** — A series of monthly street and highway safety campaigns has been organized by the California Public Safety Conference, backed by two motorizing organizations, civic associations, the State Motor Vehicle Commission, the Los Angeles Traffic Commission, the San Francisco Traffic Survey Committee, and upward of 150 others.

The initial campaign, to continue throughout September, deals with the safety of children, particularly school children. Each month the necessity for some phase of care in motoring will be stressed in a publicity campaign by the conference.

## Furniture Dealers Praise Oak as Durable Wood of Fine Grain

**Showings This Fall Tend to Place It Ahead of Others That Have Superseded It in Recent Years — Stability Makes Progress**

Cursory glance at trends taken this season by exhibits in the 1927 Boston furniture market indicate a concerted effort among manufacturers to restore oak as a material for fine furniture, its former glory.

For years oak has been superseded by the duller finishes of mahogany and walnut used in combination with gumwood. There is no diminution of use of these woods, but oak is recognized by furniture makers as one of the most beautiful woods obtainable.

Good oak, they explain, has a peculiar fine grain and for pieces of furniture in the new mode, where wood is used in larger proportion in combination with tapestry, velours, and other upholstery materials, it is used liberally. In general the finish is semi-dull, as that of fine American walnut and Peruvian mahogany is semi-dull.

The exhibit which is purely a trade show and is not open to the public is supervised by L. A. Hinde and A. E. Yont. The event is designed to give dealers from all sections of the country served by the domestic furniture output an opportunity to "shop" for their stocks in New England. Many of the makers of fine furniture maintain New England plants. A large proportion of the best of the domestic wicker is made in and about Gardner, Mass.

Lines, in general, are considerably simplified and there is a prevailing tendency to increase the amount of wood used in combination pieces. Two-tone effects in upholstery, variations upon the theme of mohair as a covering for fine pieces of overstuffed furniture, new patterns in cane inserts for bedroom pieces and the use of enamels in antique green and red and a peculiar muted Chinese yellow for occasional pieces are emphasized.

The furniture market promises for the coming year an increased notice taken of combined simplicity with color tones which can be lived with, so to say, and a tendency to use a room of colors on a subtly toned background to give dignity and manner to subordinate furnishings.

Exaggerated lines, indifferent copies of period furniture, trifling embellishments which catch the dust more readily than they provide a feeling of comfort and grace to a room, and colors and materials for upholstery which are readily perishable have been discarded in a new

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

**U. S. Weather Bureau Report**

**Boston and vicinity** Fall tonight and Tuesday will not change in temperature; diminishing northwest winds becoming variable.

**Southern New England** Fall tonight and Tuesday slightly warmer Tuesday west portion; diminishing northwest winds becoming variable.

**Northern New England** Fall tonight and Tuesday slightly warmer Tuesday in Vermont; diminishing northwest winds.

**Weather Outlook for the Week** Generally fair Monday and Tuesday, followed by period of showers middle or latter part of week.

**Official Temperatures**

6 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian	75
Albany	56
Memphis	54
Athletic City	60
Montreal	54
Baltimore	56
Nantucket	58
Buffalo	58
Calgary	44
New York	58
Charleston	50
Philadelphia	60
Detroit	56
Pittsburgh	56
Denver	56
Portland, Me.	56
Des Moines	74
Portland, Ore.	52
Eastport	54
San Francisco	54
Galveston	56
Hartford	26
St. Paul	70
Helena	44
Seattle	50
Jacksonville	78
Tampa	52
Nashville	54
Washington	64
Los Angeles	64

**High Tides at Boston**

Monday, 12:33 p. m.; Tuesday, 1 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 7:31 p. m.

## Every Move a Picture



Passengers Enjoying Motion Pictures in the Entertainment Car of the Raymond-Whitcomb "Land Cruise" Train. The Train Also Has a Gymnasium and a Barber Shop.

## Tourist Agents "Sail" North in Luxurious Hotel-on-Wheels

**Raymond-Whitcomb Officers Test Comforts of "Land Cruise Train," Equipped With Theater, Library-Lounge and Gymnasium**

The word "cruise" no longer belongs exclusively to the sea, for a company dealing in travel tours has appropriated it for use on land.

A party of 60 agents of the Raymond-Whitcomb Company, including six of its officers, departed from the North Station yesterday afternoon on the special "Land Cruise Train" for a two-day "sail" to Quebec and Bretton Woods.

Made up entirely of drawing room and compartment cars built for the Raymond-Whitcomb Company by the Pullman Company, the "Land Cruise Train" is said to possess many unique features found on no other American railroad equipment.

One of these is the entertainment car, used solely for the recreation and amusement of the passengers while en route. In its center is a large room, with 50 movable seats, facing a fixed moving picture screen. Music to accompany movies is provided by a modern type radio and by a new Orthophonic Victrola. One end of this car is occupied by a fully equipped gymnasium, with electric horse, weights, etc., and a connecting shower bath.

The train on which the Raymond-Whitcomb party "sailed" yesterday for Canada will be held on public exhibition Wednesday at the North Station on Track 16 from 1 to 3 o'clock daylight saving time.

## NORTH DAKOTA MILL IMPROVES

**State Flour Production Shows Profit Thus Far in 1927**

**GRAND FORKS, N. D. (Special Correspondence)** — Preparations are under way for the annual convention in St. Joseph, Sept. 19 and 20, of the National Aeronautic Association.

Carl H. Wolfe of St. Joseph, vice-president of the association, stated that St. Joseph was selected for the annual meeting because of its activity in air development, having for two successive years had the largest chapter of the National Aeronautic Association, with 2200 members.

St. Joseph is the home of the National Association for the Promotion of Commercial Aviation, formed here this year. It will meet here annually for at least three years.

Ambitious to make St. Joseph known as the mid-American airport, aviation boosters have endeavored to make it a leader in advanced movements. This city secured visits from the army air corps; it was on the dawn-to-dusk flight of Lieut. Russell L. Maughan and the North Pole airplane, the Josephine Ford, the flagship of the South American Good-Will fliers in charge of Major Dargue, visited here. More recently Col. Charles A. Lindbergh visited the Roscrans Municipal Air Field and cruised above the field and city in his George A. McClellan, a biplane built by a St. Joseph company, of which he spoke in high terms.

The Roscrans Field is said to be the first municipally owned field in the country to meet all the requirements of the Department of Commerce. The latest development has been the installation of a lighting system, with a beacon light of 3,000,000 candle power and flood lights for the field by means of fine print can be read at a distance of more than half a mile. The field contains 145 acres and has room for expansion into a 3000-acre field if necessary.

Mr. De Valera, in his statement, declared that if his party, the Fianna Fail, were returned to power, it would proceed as a responsible constitutional government consulting the people before any important steps are taken. "Our first and most strenuous effort must be devoted to repairing the present economic ruin," the manifesto said.

**DE VALERA ISSUES MANIFESTO**

DUBLIN, Sept. 12 (AP) — A manifesto intended to answer the charge that he contemplated revolution was issued this morning by Eamon de Valera in a full-page advertisement. De Valera declared he is prepared to accept existing realities and prove that hard-headed common sense is not incompatible with purebred, one-sucker, Green River and Henderson types, known as dark-fried, onesucker, Green River and Henderson types, fell off respectively 29, 45, 23 and 18 per cent, for a total decrease of 77,100 acres.

The figures are arrived at through Government records and the estimates for the current year by Charles E. Gage, tobacco statistician of the division of crop and livestock estimate in the bureau of agricultural statistics. The acreage of tobacco in all sections of Kentucky, Live-stock breeding, especially of purebreds, has been given a great impetus.

The greatest difference in the condition of the Kentucky farmer has been noted in the dark fire district of western Kentucky, near Paducah, where hundreds of farmers have gone in for strawberries, orchards and dairying. Condenseries, cheese factories and creameries are springing up in all sections of Kentucky. Livestock breeding, especially of purebreds, has been given a great impetus.

One healthful result of the abandonment of one crop method is seen in the increasing prosperity of all Kentucky's agricultural interests.

**CHAIN STORES BREAK RECORDS**

Chain stores and mail order businesses broke all records for summer trade this year in spite of seasonal depression in the trade, says a report by Frazier Jeike & Co. The volume of chain store sales at the present time is fully 15 per cent above last year. The new headquarter will be established in the United States in the fall of 1928.

**MEXICO CITY STRIKE SETTLED**

MEXICO CITY (AP) — Special dispatches from Guadalajara state that the labor conflict in the mines of Etzatlán district in the State of Jalisco has been settled, according to Alvaro Siqueiros, who headed the miners' strike. Siqueiros is quoted as announcing that work will be resumed throughout the district.

**COMMERCIAL FAILURES UP**

Commercial failures in the United States this week are put at \$40 by R. G. Dun & Co., 10 times a year ago.

**SALES OUTLOOK REPORTED GOOD**

## SALES OUTLOOK REPORTED GOOD

(Continued from Page 1)

of the locomotive and with other important developments.

He went on to say that he thought that the next depression would not come about through weak banks or because merchants had overstocked, but that it would come through the decline of profits.

He felt that the consumer's practice now of buying and accepting indebtedness beyond his present power to pay would increase to a point where the ultimate consumer would be forced to stop buying.

**Forecasting Color Trends**

Ward Cheney, of Cheney Brothers, silk manufacturers, told how the color trends of materials can be forecast accurately by manufacturers so that the products will be in public favor when put on the market. For this purpose, a color index is used showing the relative momentary popularity of relative color families in each classification of goods produced.

The figures are compiled weekly and constantly show trends for a six month period. Through forecasting public color desires, salesmen can advise merchants what sort of a stock to lay in, and buyers do not have to carry all the stock that a customer might want.

**Analyzing Sales Management**

Charles F. Abbott, executive director of the American Institute of Steel Construction, analyzed the basic problem of sales management as follows:

The present day sales competition is more powerful and more dangerous with possibilities of great success or disastrous failure than anything that has known in the past.

The intensity of the sales competition virtually forces what is commonly referred to as high-pressure salesmanship. Generally speaking, aggressive selling is maintaining a high level, while the volume of sales remains satisfactory, or more than satisfactory, even those organizations that are most successful in this respect frequently report an entire inadequate profit return on their capital invested.

Project forms link in improvement program to cost \$37,000,000

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (Special Correspondence) — The widening of Olive Street here to 100 feet, for a distance of 20 blocks westward from Twelfth Boulevard, which is one of the public improvement projects being forwarded under the city's \$37,000,000 bond issue program, has progressed to a point which makes it quite possible the full width of the street can be opened to traffic this winter.

When the widening is completed the city will have a great east and west 100-foot boulevard leading from the edge of the city's chief business district to the main entrance to Forest Park.

**One Side Now in Use**

Only the north side of Olive Street is in use now. The south side where 40 feet of property fronting on the street was condemned, is in a torn-up condition, pending determination of the issues in a friendly suit which is before the Missouri Supreme Court, and through which the city will have a great east and west 100-foot boulevard leading from the edge of the city's chief business district to the main entrance to Forest Park.

**Quoting from statistics that are available for Boston Mr. Goodwin said:**

"During the period of one year before the change in the law, namely from Sept. 1, 1925, to Sept. 1, 1926, 5236 cars were reported as missing by their owners in the police in Boston, and of these 4773, or 88 per cent, were recovered."

Since the new law went into effect between Sept. 1, 1926, and Sept. 1, 1927, there were 4031 automobile reports as missing, and of these 2770, or 68 per cent, were recovered. It will be noted that this is a reduction of more than 50 per cent.

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Little indication has been given as to whom this Republican organization will support for the presidential nomination. The names of Frank O. Davis, G. Dawes and Herbert Hoover have been discussed, with possibly a shade of preference for Mr. Hoover.

**ARIZONA PARTY VISITS IN WEST**

**Good-Will Tourists in California Point to Co-operative Interests**

**LOS ANGELES (Special Correspondence)** — Declaring that California and Arizona have many mutual interests and that the visiting back and forth of business delegations is establishing more cordial relations, A. G. Spillbury, president of the Arizona Industrial Congress, summed up the results of recent two-day "good will" visit of Arizona citizens.

Mr. Goodwin also pointed to the number of visitors in the state prison at Charlestown and the Concord reformatory as an easily accountable reason why there is an fewer automobile thieves.

"It must be apparent to every citizen," he declared, "that we now have no crime wave, and the answer is that most of the serious offenders are in jail and the rest realize that speedy and stern justice is more likely to overtakes them in Massachusetts than was formerly the case."

It was stated at the office of the registrar of motor vehicles this morning, in the regular weekly statement, that there had been 17 fatalities during the past week, two more than occurred the week before, but one less than during the corresponding week of the year before.

Ninety-six persons were convicted last week for operating while under the influence of liquor, 23 less than in the preceding week; nine were committed to jail, all from district courts; five were convicted for operating while under the influence of liquor for the second time within six years in district courts; one was given a jail sentence and appealed; three were committed to jail and one paid a fine in the Lawrence District Court.

Seven hundred and six licenses and registrations were taken away last week, 215 less than in the week before, and more than twice as many as in the year before; 121 of these were for driving after drinking intoxicating liquor, also more than twice as many as last year; 301 registrations were revoked on account of insurance cancellations.

**MRS. TILLINGHAST TO SPEAK**

Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast, commissioner of immigration for the Port of Boston, will speak on the "Political History of Our Country" at the first meeting for this season of the Business and Professional Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, in Shipman Hall, Tremont Temple Building, tomorrow

## MAINE EXHIBIT TO FEATURE THE DAIRY INDUSTRY

Plans for Exposition Are Announced by Commissioner of Agriculture

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 12 (Special)—Plans for the Maine exhibit in the State of Maine Building at the Eastern States Exposition to be held at Springfield starting Sept. 18 and running through the week were announced today by Frank E. Washburn, Commissioner of Agriculture, and show all the exhibit booths to be already taken with many new innovations, which gives assurance that this will be one of the most comprehensive state exhibits that Maine has yet put on at the exposition.

The State of Maine Building has been newly painted and a new lawn laid around it, and the old-fashioned garden, which has always been an attractive feature of the grounds, has been remodeled. The annuals have been replaced with perennials that bloom in the fall at the time the exposition is on.

### Agricultural Display

It is said that the agricultural display this year will be the best ever put on. It will feature the business of dairying in Maine. It will show the progress of dairying from the time of the old-time farmhouse up to the modern dairy farm. This will be worked out with models in a very attractive way. For the background of this exhibit there will be a painting of a freight car with an open door. In other words, it will show the entire process of dairying in the building. Another feature will be a comprehensive sardine exhibit.

Outside of the agricultural and industrial exhibits in the building the big feature of the Maine participation in the exposition will be the 120 boys and girls picked as prize winners from every county in the State who will be sent to the exposition, with all expenses paid, under the auspices of the State Chamber of Commerce. They will be accompanied by eight chaperones. The idea is to educate the young folk to see firsthand the many things the exposition has to offer along agricultural and industrial lines.

### Club Leader in Charge

They will be in charge of Lester H. Daniels, State Club leader of the Extension Service of the University of Maine. He will be assisted by Miss Mildred Brown, assistant leader of the service. Last year there were put in tents but this year, due to the interest of the exposition officials, they will be housed in one of the buildings on the grounds.

Every child selected must have been engaged in approved club project work right up to Sept. 1. In other words, every one will be a prize winner along some line of endeavor. The children are picked, eight from each county, on merit for work accomplished among agricultural lines.

They will gather in Portland on Sept. 16, where they will remain over night at the Falmouth Hotel, leaving for Springfield on a special train the following day.

## NASHUA TO HAVE THE EASTERN STARS

New Hampshire Grand Chapter to Hold Meeting

NASHUA, N. H., Sept. 12 (Special)—The New Hampshire Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, will hold its thirty-seventh annual meeting in this city on Wednesday and Thursday, following the custom of holding the sessions in the city or town of the Worthy Grand Matron who this year is Mrs. Mabel Runnels. Between 700 and 800 delegates are expected to attend.

Preliminary to the meeting there will be a banquet at the Laton House tomorrow evening of the Past Worthy Grand Matrons and Past Worthy Grand Patrons Association. The meeting will be called to order Wednesday morning in the High School Auditorium by Mrs. Alice B. Ranney, Past Worthy Grand Matron. The guests will be welcomed by Mayor Eaton D. Sargent. The Weber Quartet of Boston will sing. Addresses will be given by John Melvin Dresser, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Reed, George M. Stanford, Harry F. Colburn, and Worthy Grand Matron Mrs. Runnels. In the evening there will be a reception to the Grand officers, an entertainment and dancing.

Election of officers and unfinished business will occupy Thursday forenoon. There will be an exemplification of degrees in the afternoon session. The Past Grand Matrons will dine at the Laton House at 6 o'clock. The installation of the officers and committee appointments will be in the evening.

## VEGETABLES WIN FIRST PRIZE AT NEW ENGLAND DAHLIA SHOW

President's Cup Goes to Mrs. Moses Taylor of Newport—Dahlia Prominent In Other Awards—Fruits Well Represented

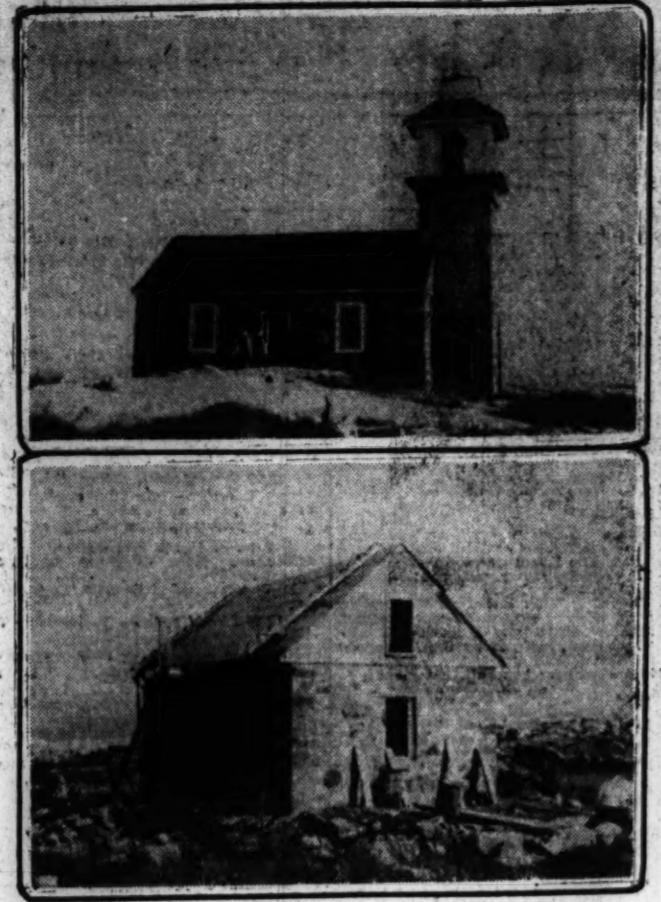
Dahlias, as one of the most successful to cultivate among the annual flowers, were rewarded with major prizes at the annual dahlia exhibition held jointly by the Dahlia Society of New England and the Massachusetts Horticultural Society which closed last night in Horticultural Hall.

Though the President's cup, the highest award offered, went curiously enough, to display of vegetables, the tremendous progress for the year in dahlia culture was marked by the superiority of entries which the class and divisional prizes of the dahlia society. A great range of shape and color testified to the intensive cultivation being centered now on this flower by growers who hope to see it brought to a standard of excellence noted in the gladiolus and chrysanthemum and rose fields.

### Prize Vegetable Display

The dahlia growers would be the last to disagree with the award of the President's Cup to the vegetable display, from the gardens of Mrs. Moses Taylor at Newport. R. I. Mrs. Taylor's head gardener, Charles Scott, who is also a horticultural designer, brought a truck like a furniture moving van over the road from Newport, and, with blueprints originated by him at Glens Farms

## Star Island Church and Parsonage



## CLERGYMEN HELP BUILD PARSONAGE

Burned Star Island Structure to Be Replaced

PORTRSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 12 (Special)—During the summer conference held this season at the Isles of Shoals, the Star Island Association has undertaken the reconstruction of the parsonage connected with the Gosport Church. The work probably will be completed during the summer of 1928.

The parsonage is of native stone to match the tiny church rebuilt in 1800, on the highest point of Star Island. This is the third parsonage to be built on the same location. The first was removed to York, Me., many years ago. The second, a wooden structure, was burned in 1909.

Much of the work on the new building has been done by visiting clergymen. The Rev. Lyman Rutledge of Dedham had spent his entire summer in the work of construction. Two masons have been employed in erecting the stone walls, but no other needed assistance has been necessary.

When completed the parsonage will be used to house the ministers who will speak at the annual Unitarian and Congregational conferences held on Star Island.

### Prizes in Various Classes

The White & Johnson Corporation took a first for a display of China asters. A bronze medal of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was awarded the Lily Garden of Southboro for its exhibit of lily specimen, which attested that lilies of the variety can successfully be grown in open fields in New England from June to October.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Clark of Sharon, specialists in the cultivation of notable gladioli, were given a gratuity for a special display of gladioli and dahlias, and Jelle Roos also secured a gratuity for a showing of his Vivian Mae Wilson, which took a high prize in the recent gladiolus exhibition.

James Donald of Brookline took a first with a collection of salad plants arranged for effect.

Louis Vasseur, showing a fine collection of pears, secured a first for an entry of eight varieties. Prizes in the apple classes were awarded Myron S. Wheeler for gravenstein, as well as wealthy, and to A. Ralph Stiles, and Dr. Walter G. Kendall.

For fall raspberries John Parker secured a first and Dr. Walter G. Kendall, who is known as one of the most important growers of grapes in this section of the country, secured many prizes for grapes.

Miss Marion Roby Case of Hillcrest Garden took firsts with carrots, cucumbers and beets. Hillcrest Garden's Irish cobbler potatoes cleared the field in this award with Spaulding rose a close second for the same gardens.

## TAX MUST BE PAID WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 12 (Special)—In order to expedite the payment of the personal tax, Connecticut this year will take advantage of one change made in the law by the 1927 general assembly, to the effect that only a 60-day period of grace will be allowed for tardy payers, after which a penalty of \$1 will be imposed for failure to remit within the time limit.

Heretofore, the collection of personal taxes has dragged along through the year, dependent upon the collector, until finally the list of delinquents has been handed over to police authorities to hale the slow payer to court, where he has been obliged to pay the tax with some extra.

## BRITISH VETERANS IN MEMORIAL SERVICE

More than 200 members of the British Naval and Military Veterans' Association of Boston, marched yesterday afternoon to the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, where the Rev. Dr. Edward T. Sullivan of Trinity Church, Newton Center, paid tribute to those who served during the World War, declaring also that men of the army and navy were "practical peace-lovers," and that wars are all too frequently caused "by markets and trade."

Led by the British Naval Veterans band and the Band Italia, the veterans marched into the church, and before the address a color guard bearing American and English flags stepped to the altar and dipped their banners, during a short memorial ceremony.

"Reasons for increased sales have been lower production costs, new products, and extended sales territories; for decreased sales, general overproduction, competition, and high labor costs.

"The chief raw materials in this industry are cast iron, steel, and lumber. The iron is purchased chiefly in New England, the steel outside New England, and the lumber both inside and outside."

### No Piece Work Used

"Piece work is practically unused in this industry, judging by the reports. Seasonal fluctuations do not occur, several companies having helped to bring about year-round

activity by developing special products or manufacturing standard units for stock. Subsidiary products include fire doors, elevator accessories and control apparatus, and elevator parts."

"Improvements have been along the lines indicated in others of these surveys: one manufacturer quotes better service to customers as his most important betterment, and another says that 'standardization of product has permitted increased production with corresponding decrease in actual manufacturing costs.'

"New England is the major market for all these elevator companies. From 70 per cent to 100 per cent of the total sales of each company are made within this territory, with an average for the group of 82 per cent. Sales exporting is done by half the companies reporting. The reason given for sales increases in New England is increased building activity."

"Elevators are sold direct to the consumer by all manufacturers, but most of them use other channels of distribution as well. Less than half of the producers report the proportion of one made in the law by the 1927 general assembly, to the effect that only a 60-day period of grace will be allowed for tardy payers, after which a penalty of \$1 will be imposed for failure to remit within the time limit."

"Most of the manufacturers plan to emphasize during the coming year improvements in size and marketing methods. Other factors to receive attention are management and labor conditions."

COUNTY TREASURERS VISIT THE BERKSHIRES

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 12 (Special)—County treasurers of Massachusetts spent the week-end in Berkshire, visiting the summit of Mt. Greylock and the Red Lion Inn in Stockbridge as the guests of Congressman Allen T. Treadway.

Among those who attended the quarterly meeting of the treasurers were: Worcester County, Ralph B. Kendall; Worcester; Berkshires, Mrs. Angelina S. Martin, Adams; Bristol, Miss Esther Kingman, Taunton;

Dukes, Herbert N. Hinckley, Tisbury; Essex, Herbert E. Thurston, Lynn; Hampden, Fred A. Bearse, Springfield; Middlesex, Charles E. Hatfield, Newton.

SERVES 82 YEARS AS LAKE MARINER

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Sept. 12 (P)—Capt. Eli B. Rockwell returned to his home here today after his eighty-second season on Lake Champlain. The captain has been skipper of the steamer Vermont which goes into winter quarters today.

## PRIZE VEGETABLES GIVEN TO NEEDY

Fruits and Flowers Also From Show, Distributed

Fruit and vegetables, as well as flowers, that were on exhibition at the dahlia show at Horticultural Hall last Saturday and Sunday were given by the exhibitors to the Benevolent Fruit and Flower Mission today and distributed by it to institutions and private groups.

The organization can always use all such gifts that come to it, Mrs. Lewis A. Elliott, secretary, said this morning, and the need is greater than most persons suppose. She found one family with five children who had but two quarts of milk that were given to the city.

Some of the food is sent to philanthropic organizations, such as the soup lunches to children, such as the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. As usual, institutions for war veterans were first on the list today of those who received flowers and fruit.

## RADIO CONTEST SET FOR OCT. 15

Musical Aspirants From Various Parts of State Will Compete

Local contests for participation in the National Radio Audition to be conducted by the Atwater Kent Foundation will be held in at least nine Massachusetts cities. Each of the local contests will certify one girl and one boy for the State audition on Oct. 15. This will be broadcast from Station WEII under the management of Charles W. Burton, station director.

Mr. Munroe to Speak

James P. Munroe '82, secretary of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Corporation, will speak on "What Has Boston to Offer?" Mr. Munroe is president of the Twentieth Century Club. President Samuel W. Stratton of Technology will not return from Europe in time to attend the camp meetings this year.

"By living, eating and talking with a group of upper classmen," William H. Carlisle, leader of the camp,

explains, "the freshmen get a touch of the best these men have seen and experienced in the institute." This is the second year of the freshman camp. Last year more than 100 attended, and many had to be turned away because of limited facilities.

Mrs. William Arms Fisher, president of the Civic Music Association of Boston, is Massachusetts chairman for the National Radio Audition and also chairman of the local Boston committee. Mrs. Fisher is conducting a campaign among musicians and club leaders for the completion of local organizations to conduct the contests. Fitchburg, Lowell, Lynn, North Adams, Pittsfield, Springfield, Worcester, New Bedford and other cities already have the work under way.

The parsonage is of native stone to

match the tiny church rebuilt in 1800, on the highest point of Star Island. This is the third parsonage to be built on the same location. The first was removed to York, Me., many years ago. The second, a wooden structure, was burned in 1909.

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When completed the parsonage will be used to house the ministers who will speak at the annual Unitarian and Congregational conferences held on Star Island.

NORTHEASTERN MEN PLANSOCIAL PROGRAM

Extension of Alumni Activities Considered by Council

Extension of Northeastern alumni activities will be promulgated at the first 1927-28 meeting of the alumni council on Thursday. Comprising the council are 50 prominent alumni of the four degree-granting schools—engineering, business administration, law and commerce and finance. Prof. Robert Bruce is chairman and Alumni Secretary William C. White, secretary. President Frank Palmer Speare, Vice-President Carl S. Ell and Dr. Everett A. Churchill, Comptroller Galen D. Light and Dean Carl D. Smith are ex-officio members.

The social program for the coming year will be set up, methods of handling the alumni fund discussed, and development of publications outlined. The Law School Alumni Association has sponsored the publication of a directory of its 1133 living graduates. This directory will appear in about two weeks.

An all-Northeastern alumni banquet, the first to include alumni as a whole, irrespective of school, will be held on Sept. 21, beginning at 12:30 until 2, beginning Sept. 21, are open to alumni of the four degree-granting schools and faculty members.

The "hump" system will consist of swimming, tilting matches in canoes, baseball tournaments, and other sports. Talented members of the group will furnish impromptu entertainments in the evenings.

Conferences and assemblies will be conducted in which the freshmen will have an opportunity to ask questions and find solution for problems on financing their college course and budgeting their time. Questions of social life, and the joining of fraternities will be discussed frankly between the entering men and the faculty and upper classmen.

Howard E. Lobdell, assistant dean of Technology, will speak on behalf of the school. Henry Van Dusen of New York has been engaged to give an address on the opportunities afforded by education in Technology.

## "HUMP" SYSTEM HELPS RAILROAD

Congestion on New Haven Is Greatly Relieved

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 12 (Special)—A new system of freight car classification, introduced into New England by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad 10 years ago this summer, is now looked upon by railroad experts as having been the major means of relieving congestion on the New Haven system. This is known as the "hump" system, and is now in use in the classification yards of the railroad at Cedar Hill, near New Haven, at Hartford, Providence, Worcester and Maybrook.

The construction of the first "hump" system was begun at Cedar Hill in August, 1917, during the period of the war, and was one of the first steps taken to rehabilitate the railroad. Other "humps" built since that time have been patterned after the one at Cedar Hill.

The "hump," as the name implies, is a raised portion of track over which freight cars headed for various destinations are pushed by switching engines. As the cars roll down the opposite side of the "hump" they are moved by gravity and guided into the proper tracks according to their destination by switches operated from a nearby tower.

This system has eliminated the confusion and congestion caused under the old system when the entire operation of switching had to be accomplished by means of locomotives.

At the present time classification yards are being equipped with automatic car retarders or brakes, which slow down the cars and prevent damage to them. Formerly it was necessary for a brakeman to ride each car to apply the brakes.

## M. A. C. EXTENSION SPECIALIST NAMED

AMHERST, Mass., Sept. 12 (Special)—The Department of Agricultural Economics at Massachusetts Agricultural College announced today the appointment of Dr. Harold C. Rowe as extension specialist and marketing and agricultural economics. Dr. Rowe is now in Amherst, and will begin his work at once. He is the son of an Iowa farmer, and a graduate of Iowa State College at Ames. He earned his doctorate in economics at the University of Minnesota. He was engaged for some time in extension work in Iowa and has worked extensively with cooperatives in Minnesota.

Dr. Rowe will fill the position of extension economist established in 1913 at Massachusetts Agricultural College and occupied in succession by Prof. Richard H. Ferguson, E. F. Damon, John D. Willard, and Dr. R. J. McFall.

Officers and men are required to drill for 1½ hours at least 45 times during the year and to attend camp for 16 days. The Federal Government pays the men for armory drills provided at least 60 per cent are

## M. I. T. INVITES NEW STUDENTS TO MASSAPOAG

Institute Conducts Freshman Camp—School Leaders Will Attend

To orient the freshmen entering the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a freshman camp will be conducted at Lake Massapoag during the week preceding

# W 3 3 RADIO 3 F

## EIGHT TUBES USED IN NEW SILVER 'SUPER'

### Construction of Set Made Easy With Completely Wired Amplifier

This is the second of two articles on a new super-heterodyne receiver as an intermediate amplifier or a commercial unit known as the Jewel's Artisan. It is designed to receive Arlington time signals direct. It is to happen that an amplifier built for this frequency makes an ideal super-heterodyne intermediate job. The greatest difficulty in "super" home-built practice is avoided by using this device, since there is no opportunity of upsetting the intermediate matching by wiring variation. The first article was published Sept. 10.

Parts required for the 1927 model limited. Laboratory Super have been most carefully selected for the perfect co-ordination of the operating characteristics of the receiver. It is essential that the exact parts specified be used in building the set if its predicted performance is to be realized to the fullest possible extent. Every item is the product of a well-known and reputable manufacturer, and unconditionally guaranteed.

**Parts List:**

- 1 Van Doren panel and chassis unit, pierced with holes.
- 1 Carter .0015 mfd. condenser with lead clips.
- 2 Carter .0015 mfd. potentiometer.
- 2 Carter .0015 mfd. condensers.
- 1 Carter 3-ohm rheostat.
- 1 Carter No. 10 tipacks.
- 1 Polymer 2-megohm leak.
- 2 S-M 220 audio transformers.
- 2 S-M 805 Verner drum dials.
- 1 S-M 275 R. F. choke.
- 1 S-M 240 time signal amplifier.
- 2 S-M 6-62 RHF vacuum tubes.
- 2 S-M 1111 coils.
- 2 S-M 3000 condensers.
- 2 A.L. binding posts.

With each chassis should come the following items of hardware, contained in a small envelope:

9 Sets binding post insulating washers (1 plain, 1 extruded to the set).

1 Set binding post insulating washers (1 plain, 1 extruded to the set).

2 Sets instrument insulating washers (1 plain, 1 extruded to the set).

24 .0015 mfd. 6-62 RHF vacuum tubes.

1 S-M 240 time signal receiver.

1 S-M 275 R. F. brass screw.

38 6-32 N. P. brass nuts.

Upon the chassis should be mounted the detector and oscillator assemblies, inside the stage shield panels if shields are to be used. The end mounting screw of each 511 tube socket is used to join the A— to the chassis, so a lug should be placed under the screw head, to be soldered to the F— socket terminal, and the under side of the chassis scraped bright for good contact with the fastening nut. One terminal of the .00015 grid condensers should be bent at right angles and soldered directly under the "G" terminal screws. The single long screw holds the 275 choke coil in the detector stage assembly.

#### Binding Post Mounting

The binding posts mount in the nine holes at the rear of the chassis using the insulating washers to positively insulate them from the chassis, so do the four tipjacks. The "ground" post grounds to the metal chassis, and the fastening screw of this post holds one end of the second 1/2 mfd. condenser tightly to the chassis, while the free end must be bent up clear and free of the metal chassis.

The A— connection is made to the amplifier through a contact between amplifier shield and chassis to which it is fastened with four screws. The two audio amplifier tube sockets mount using their rear fastening screws to connect the F post to the chassis. All possible wiring should be done on the chassis before proceeding further, leaving free the wires that will connect to the instruments on the front panel; and to the two audio transformers which mount last.

The potentiometer should be mounted as shown, using insulating washers to thoroughly insulate it from the frame from the panel. The rheostat and the midget condenser are similarly mounted, except that care is taken to make good contact between them and the panel.

The drive mechanisms of the dials should be dropped into the bracket bearings intended for them, the shafts pushed through the holes in the front panel, and the two brackets bolted to the panel using the screws provided. One variable condenser fastens to either bracket, using the shaft mounting nut provided. A drum should be slipped over each condenser shaft, with set screw loosened, and pushed up until the drum scale edge is just ready to enter a crack in the drive mechanism shaft. With a knife blade this crack should be widened to receive the drum scale edge, and the drum pushed well up on the condenser shaft.

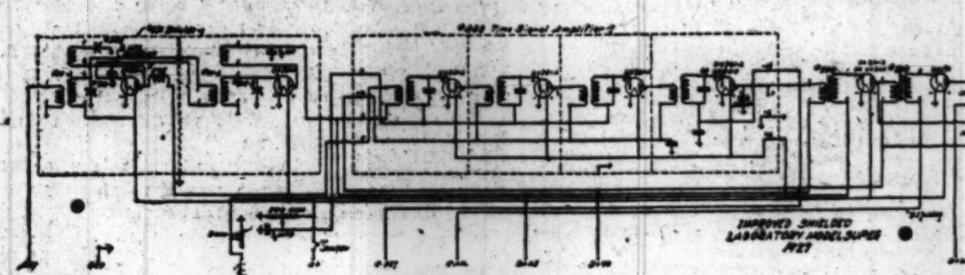
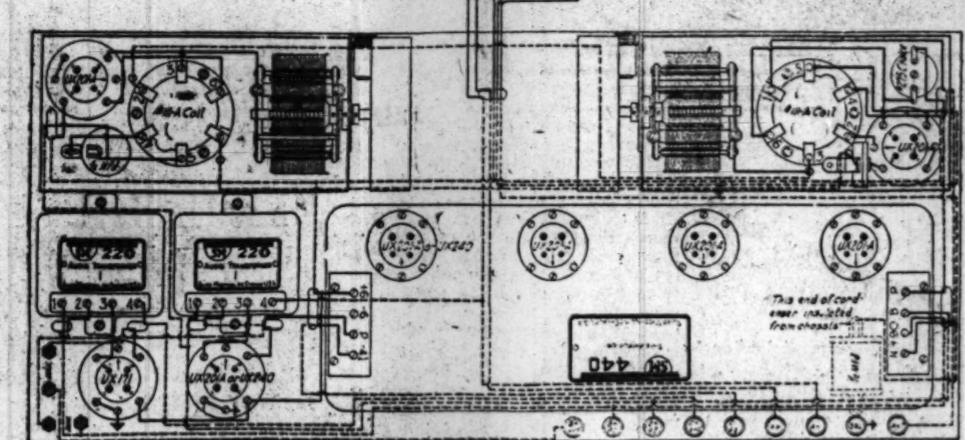
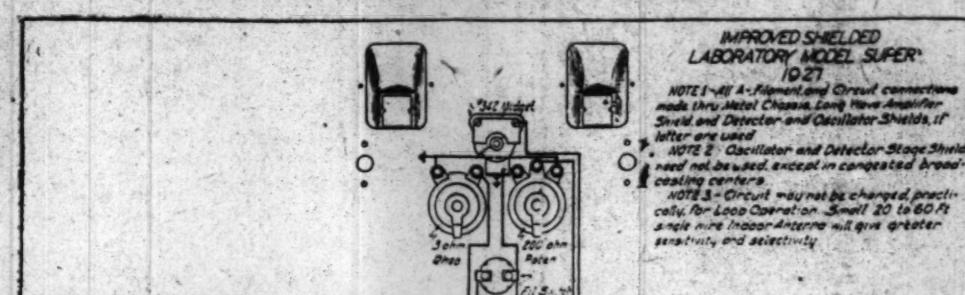
#### Dial Adjustments

The scale should then be adjusted to read 100 degrees against the indicator points in the panel windows, when the condenser plates are entirely disengaged, upon which the set screw in the drum dial hub should be tightened on the condenser shaft. With the knobs fastened to the drive shafts, the condenser dials should rotate freely.

The connections to the condensers, rheostat and potentiometer should be made before fastening the panel to the chassis. After they have been put in, machine screws and nuts serve to hold panel and chassis together. The on-off switch mounts in the one remaining panel hole, with insulating washers to thoroughly insulate it from the panel and chassis. It may have been previously connected in circuit, and allowed to hang on the wiring until ready to be mounted.)

In wiring, a little slack should be left in each connecting wire. After testing, all wiring may be bunched and laced into neat cables, using very heavy waxed shoemaker's thread. Two leads should not be joined or included in the cable. They are the wires running from the detector stage along the bottom of the chassis

## Wiring and Layout Diagrams



and up to posts 1 and 2 of the oscillator coil socket.

To operate the set, all tubes (a total of six CX301A, one CX340, and one CX371 tubes, should be inserted, except the first detector tube. The CX371 goes in the right rear socket; the CX340 in the adjacent rear socket. With the on-off switch on, the rheostat should be turned to within 1/4 inch to 1/4 inch of the full right position. If the potentiometer "gain" knob is turned to the right, a "plunk" will be heard at some point. This can be detected by varying the oscillator drum, which should cause a number of shrill whistles to be heard.

#### Use of the "Gain" Knob

The "gain" knob should always be operated just to the left of the "plunk"—point—the right of which squeals were heard when the "oscillator" dial was varied. The receiver is least sensitive when the "gain" knob is at the left, and most sensitive when it is just to the left of the "plunk" point.

The first detector tube should be inserted, and the midget condenser will react slightly on the setting of the rear socket; the CX340 in the adjacent rear socket. With the on-off switch on, the rheostat should generally be at about 45 degrees. With a small antenna, it may work best all in—with a large antenna at nearly right angles. The sharpness of tuning of the antenna dial depends upon the setting of this rotor, as well as that of the midget condenser. The oscillator rotor should be adjusted once on a very weak signal at about 300 to 350 meters, and once set for maximum volume, may be left alone.

It is highly desirable that an output transformer such as Silver-Marshall 221 or 222 be used between the receiver and the loudspeaker. This unit has not been included in the set, since the ideal way to build it is to leave out the audio stages entirely and use, instead, a power pack such as the Unipac—a power amplifier and B supply combined.

The first audio tube may be built into the Unipac as a CX326 tube with the first audio transformer in the set itself. In this case, the Unipac would serve beautifully as a phonograph amplifier with record pick-up connected to the CX301 input tube's grid circuit, or as a two-stage amplifier for the radio set with the secondary of the single audio transformer in the set connected to the Unipac in place of the record pick-up by means of single phone cord.

This program will be broadcast by WEAF, New York; WGR, Buffalo; WF1, Philadelphia; WRC, Washington; WSH, Portland; WCAE, Pittsburgh; WTAM, Cleveland; WWJ, Detroit; WGY, Schenectady; WTMJ, Milwaukee; WHAS, Louisville; WDFA, Kansas City; WSA, Cincinnati; WTIC, Hartford.

**CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE**  
Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S. of Clinton Ill., will lecture at Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City, Sept. 12, at 8 p.m. eastern daylight saving time, under the auspices of Christian Science Churches of Greater New York. WMCA will broadcast this lecture on a frequency of 810 kilocycles.

**Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House**

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House during the summer were the following:

Mrs. Elinor P. Weston, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Gertrude S. Evanson, III, Miss Louise May, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Margaret J. Wheeler, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Hattie W. Church, Sea Cliff, L. I.; Mr. and Mrs. Wilford C. Gordon, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Blanche L. Chapman, Haarbruck Heights, N. J.; Mrs. R. Gratz, New York City; Louis Mandel, New York City; Anne Wilson, Glen Ridge, N. J.; Mrs. Charles Markaris, Venice, Calif.; Mrs. Bert M. Lay, Richmond, Va.

Solists who will be heard are Astrid Field, soprano; Julian Oliver, tenor, and Frederic Baer, baritone. The entire presentation will be directed by Cesare Sodero. The program will be heard through WJZ, New York; WBZ, Springfield; WBZA, Boston; KDKA, Pittsburgh; KYW, Chicago; WBAL, Baltimore; WJR, Detroit.

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## Radio Programs

### EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBET, Boston, Mass. (580)

7 p.m.—Stocks; grain market; news.

8 p.m.—Financial summary.

9 Boots, his Night Hawks.

10 Daniel Roachford, aviation talk.

11 Harry Miller, weather.

12 BETT' Trouper in "The Flash," a play in one act, by J. C. McMullen.

9 Kissmy Boy.

10 George Seaborg, banjoist.

11 "Jimmy" Manus, pianist.

12 Bert Lowe and his orchestra.

13 WJZ, New York City.

14 "The Vagabonds."

15 Baseball scores; correct time.

WBZ and WBZA, Springfield and Boston, Mass. (580)

6:15 to 12 p.m.—From WOR.

WBZ, Worcester, Mass. (580)

7:30 p.m.—Baseball; weather.

8:30 Children's program; Fred

8:30 to 10:30 From WEAF.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (580)

8 p.m.—New Departure orchestra.

8:30 to 11 From WEAF.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (580)

8 p.m.—Departure orchestra.

9:30 Atlantic Air Theater presentation.

9:30 Atlantic Air Theater presentation.

10 Weather; East Carpenter's orchestra.

11 Weather; baseball.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (580)

4 p.m.—"Dok" Eisenberg and his Sinfonians.

5 Popular selections by Irving Berlin, accompanied by Eddie Matthews.

4:30 News.

5:30 Hour with "Al" Bertolani and his Somerville Theater orchestra.

6 The Juvenile Smilers, piloted by Eddie Dunham.

6:30 Baseball scores.

6:30 "Joe" Rines and his orchestra.

6:45 Correct time.

6:45 Nancy Howe news by Nancy Howe.

7 "Joe" Rines and his orchestra.

7:30 "The Lady in Red,"

8 Lincoln Blockade, soprano; George Davis, baritone; Raymond Goldfarb, accompanist.

8:30 "Mabel Normal" Freeman and assistance artists.

9 Charles G. Grant, baritone; Mrs. Charles G. Grant, pianist.

10 News.

10 Tomorrow.

10:30 a.m.—WNAC Women's Club; Rev. Carl Shultz Congregational Church, Hicksville, musical numbers arranged by Mme. Lombard; Mary A. Bond, soprano; "Fashion Hint"; Jean Sargent.

11:30 Memory Hour with Klein's Seaside Singers.

12:30 Atlantic Air Theater presentation.

1:30 Debate, Dr. Hall-Guest and Dr. Dr. Howard H. Hinman.

2:30 "Al" Gypies' orchestra.

3:30 "Al" Gypies' orchestra.

4:30 Stock market and business news.

5:30 WRC, Washington, D. C. (580)

5:30 to 10 p.m.—From WJZ.

WLIT, Philadelphia, Pa. (740)

8 to 9:30 p.m.—From WEAF.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (1620)

5:30 to 10 p.m.—From WEAF.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (580)

# How Pioneers Who Drove Rails Into Wilderness Made Canada's Federation Possible Is Told by Head of Great Transport System Which Links London With British Asia



## Canadian Pacific Case Against Competition With Government Is Presented by Mr. Beatty

Declares Rivalry With National Lines Is Inherently Unfair—Political Pressure on Management Called Inevitable—25,000,000 Acres Near Railways Await Immigrants "Willing to Work"

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

To obtain at the age of 41 the presidency of a railroad company which, with its allied steamship lines, spans between England and China, more than half the world's circumference, is an achievement of which any man might be proud. It does not seem lessened when the record was made in Canada, where railroad presidencies are not many. In fact, there are but two—the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific.

Edward W. Beatty, who presides over the operations of an eminent railroad—road which an eminent railroader once told me was the best managed road on this continent, was a \$50-a-month law-clerk in the service of the road a scant quarter of a century ago.

Eighty thousand men serve the corporation which he now heads. As in the case of Willard, of the B. & O., this spectacle of a man without particular pull climbing past the tens of thousands who rest content in humbler station piques curiosity.

Mr. Beatty, himself, does not make much of the process. The job that came to his hand each day was done. He found it interesting and worked at it until it was done. His promotion came fast and in nine years he was made general solicitor of the road. His election to the presidency came just six days before his forty-first birthday.

**Finds Pleasure in Work**

Little things sometimes materially affect human destiny. A friend of Beatty's told me that an offered interest of \$10 a week with the Toronto law firm for whom he was working refused to meet, turned his face toward the railroad career. He must have speedily discovered that he had found the work for which he was best fitted, for now in the day of triumph, he declares that the greatest obstacle to a man's progress is for him to find himself miscast. The man who finds no pleasure in his work, the hapless fellow with a grouch, in Beatty's opinion, is hopelessly handicapped.

He looks incapable of either the enthusiasm from which springs rashness, or the discontent which breeds a grouch. In his big office in the Canadian Pacific's granite castle at Montreal, looking across the broad, deep estuaries of life, as becomes the work table of a master organizer, he talked to me with perfect frankness of the problems of the Canadian Pacific and the Dominion it serves.

It happened that the conversation turned upon the merits of government ownership and operation of railways, for the one rival of the Canadian Pacific is thus owned and operated.

**Economics Mixed With Politics**

"I do not think it necessary to discuss the merits and demerits of government ownership of railways in the abstract," he said. "Those responsible for the administration of our government-owned railways have decided combat on that principle. The questions to be considered and answered are:

1. Was the excursion into government ownership in Canada necessary and inevitable?

2. Was it the result of defects in the system of private ownership, and competition?

3. To what extent did political influence and pressure contribute to the wrecking of projects which were soundly conceived and which carried with them the possibilities of success?

4. Is the present condition fair,

and does it possess the prospect of permanency?

"I am free to confess that having grown up in the service of the Canadian Pacific, I am not without prejudice in suggesting an answer to the first question, but I submit to the consideration of the American public the final sentences in the report of the late A. H. Smith, president of the New York Central, who was a member of the Royal Commission to investigate the condition of the Grand Trunk, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern:

"Construction would be lost to suggest resources and any radical changes in the domestic policy of the Dominion of Canada in this time of war and stress. Remedial measures are often more efficacious than revolutionary ones, and more equitably have been implemented by the seriousness of your transportation problem, and in sincerity express my belief that the problem can be successfully and satisfactorily remedied by a just and mutual recognition of difficulties and full and frank co-operation of the Government and the railroads. Fair and broad treatment of the question will, I am convinced, bring capital and personal genius commensurate with the exigencies of the present situation, and capable of developing a happy solution."

**Certify Terminal Required**

"Before authorization was granted or financial assistance was given, the company was required to agree to an eastern terminus in the Maritime Provinces, which was not needed at the moment and which added \$93,000,000 to the cost of construction. Standards of construction were imposed by the Government which were ruinously extravagant."

"The Grand Trunk executive had calculated that it could acquire part, if not all, of the Canadian Northern mileage in the West, which would furnish the necessary feeders to their main line. The electors of Canada approved of the Grand Trunk extension, but the work was hardly under way before provincial governments, through bond guarantees, were encouraging the Canadian Northern to pre-empt the territory which the Grand Trunk proposed to sever.

"Not content with that, the Canadian Northern, with the encouragement and aid of the various governments concerned, including the Federal Government itself, carried its responsibility which it shared with keenly alive to the magnitude and the importance of the tasks now placed upon the railroads and the greater tasks which they will face. I see no safe alternative but that the Government shall continue, but that the railroads shall be put in the hands of a master organization, he talked to me with perfect frankness of the problems of the Canadian Pacific and the Dominion it serves.

"Thus it developed that before the second transcontinental railway was finished our public men were actively assisting the construction of a third. With a due measure of hope thrown in, the construction of a second transcontinental might have been justified, but no public man with a proper sense of his responsibility could have visualized success and prosperity to three transcontinental railways within the lifetime of this generation.

**Interference With Business**

"It matters not whether you assign to the politician the rôle of tempter or of temptee; the fact remains that our railway troubles were due to his interference in the affairs of ordinary business competition."

"Furthermore, the weakest sister in the family of railways now operated by the Canadian National was the National Transcontinental, built and operated by the Government, which came into the combination with a capital investment of \$88,000 per mile, accumulated deficits running into millions, and an earn-

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"All this may sound like ancient history, but the background is necessary if you are to have an understanding of the railway situation as it is. Canadian taxpayers will welcome any improvement in the position of the Canadian National, but until a proper balance sheet is brought down, intelligible to a business man, some skeptics may be pardoned if they feel that the showing may be illusory. The experience of Canada in connection with political control of railways in the last few years has been so bitter that the clearest evidence will be necessary before the people are convinced that the published figures can stand close analysis and investigation.

**Great Factor in Development**

"Competition between the Canadian Pacific and a Government-owned railway is devoid of any element of fairness. The former was built by agreement with the Government, to make possible the confederation of the provinces. It has kept its bargain with the people of Canada, and I think has been the greatest single factor in the development of the country. It is the largest taxpayer in Canada. It pays in federal taxes over \$500,000 per day for the privilege company was for the building of the line, with Government aid, from North Bay to the Pacific coast.

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## Art News and Comment

**"The Rhythm of the Prism"**

San Francisco, Sept. 8—Special Correspondence  
IT IS amusing to learn that California, of all the states in the Union, is the largest buyer of orange and magenta paint for her artist and house-paint supplies. Dealers in pigment have accurately discovered this in their surveys.

California's color appreciation of vivid fruit and flower-like hues may be traced to several sources, the most logical of which are her own sunshine and the modern art search for sunlit effects, in both the fine and the applied arts. The Californian artist definitely reacts against the somber, earth-hued colors of past American art, as when the proper and proper color harmonies were created with brown and gray instead of saturated with sunshine. These formulas are inappropriate, hence ugly in this "golden age" when "beauty is a business asset" and "color is a commercial factor." With such wise working beliefs the modern art world justifies itself.

Through the channels of practical art uses the artist proves to the skeptical that the painter and designer is a coherent being with a splendid place in the world today. Only the misinformed belittle the great discoveries that have occurred in the past 30 years of the active art world, known as modern art. Master artists have calmly worked in their many art "isms" and disclosed new aesthetic and laboratory ingredients in art.

The inability to combine these separate fields of research has produced a "confusion of tongues" in art. Even today a wide separation seems to exist between the main schools of modern art and the faculties of art schools. Certain phases of contemporary art are falsely presented and thus destroy the confidence of art seekers as well as those untutored in art appreciation. Experimental studies are not accepted as such. Other phases are misinterpreted and expected to conform to outworn traditions. Allegiance to the past is due, but loyalty to the present is equally admirable in those who strive to understand the more advanced art schools of Europe and America.

San Francisco has an art school as advanced in its way as the Czech School for Vienna School Children is in its realm. It is founded on the beliefs of Rudolph Schaeffer, who has a progressive and positive theory that there is rhythm in color relation.

The practical use of his premises is found in his workshop and lecture rooms. The workshop is a three-storyed loft building in Chinatown, where the west windows face a square park dressed in three lively shades of green. Apprentice classes in stagecraft, window display and interior decoration meet here. Abstract design, plastic form and prismatic color are discussed in lecture rooms a few blocks away in the heart of the gallery and shopping district.

The classrooms are rearranged often with small shrines-to-beauty against their simple neutral walls. Fresh colors and new reflecting lighting arrangements are displayed against backgrounds of suitable mood. Abstract problems painted on canvas form settings for ancient and modern objects of art. Old fabrics and modern textiles combine in sparkling effects. The traditional patterns of other times and peoples are only used when they enhance the idea of the arrangement. Neither are the unsatisfactory bizarre modern designs accepted in modern furniture.

Design is approached from the dimensional side and disciplined from that angle. The ultimate uses for the designs are carefully studied and the "expression of feeling" takes care of itself, as in the music realm; scales, counterpoint and theories in harmony prepare for later and greater expression. Students do not advance from two dimensional design until they have conquered it in theory and practice. Then follow ventures into three and even four-dimensional uses.

Rudolph Schaeffer has crossed many thresholds to reach his present level. His theories on "color in color" and the art with "paint with light." He achieves prismatic color as understood in the laboratory and adapts it to the myriad uses of art today. He teaches color from a new angle, that of rhythmic-relation of light vibrations. He trains the eye to see the hidden color relations and the mentality to visualize the myriad tones and tints—then he teaches the limitations of the various pigments and dyes employed in the fine and applied arts of today.

The Schaeffer theories cancel the old color wheel with their rather feeble harmonies. He astounds the novice in prismatic color with his statement that in light the whole color scheme is entirely different in its color complements. The prismatic scheme taught by Schaeffer is proved by the author of this article from laboratory for physics professor. He analyzes the rainbow and the aurora borealis color effects. We find his analysis of color as light asserts that red and green light combine to make yellow.

This radical statement is a blow to the old "red and yellow make orange, blue and yellow make green, red and blue make purple" routine in paint pedagogy.

Entirely different is Schaeffer's humble statement that the prismatic color wheel or scale must be thought of in terms of magenta across from green (that glowing jade-like green of the prism) and blue-violet leads through turquoise blue to green on one side and through magenta to red on the other. Modern study has succeeded in listing more than 400 shades of red distinguishable to the human eye.

Schaeffer uses the focal and reacting laws of optical effects in his theory of color rhythmic relation. He dislikes flickering color combinations. To him, jazzy-like dancing colors are as esthetically bad as muddy, mushy color harmonies to express the better art activities of modern life. The Schaeffer type of color is an even trend with

knowledge is encouraging and stimulating to effort.

On the broad highway of commerce and industry, city planning and country home building will the high art of the future be found. The increased color awareness of everyday Americans is bringing art into places and uses where it has too long been forgotten by this generation and even a few generations past.

California, with the Orient at her door, Polynesian and South Sea Islands art readily compared with the American Indian art and the Mexican and Maya civilised and primitive arts as accessible as can well be expected to use more brilliant and scintillating tones of paint than any other state in the Union. Add the "Rhythm of the Prism" to those inspirations and you have a fine basis for a great school of understandable art, which will be found in future art and industry forms. (Perhaps the Egyptians and Persians understood "color and light" but there are no documents to trace it except the abstract, the mass, line and tone, hues and tints of color become tools of the imagination. The student develops skill more speedily who thinks of the fundamentals first. Such

theoretical courses read individuals for themselves the elements of art, music and all expression. Balance, rhythm, contrast and repetition are thought of in the abstract, the mass, line and tone, hues and tints of color become tools of the imagination. The student develops skill more speedily who thinks of the fundamentals first. Such

G.H.

boundless scope. He uses colors that glow with clear, clean values and utmost consistency with the areas which they are destined to decorate. He teaches both the older and younger students from the abstract use of color and design before he leads them into the concrete problems.

The limitations of the present-day dyes and paints to express the prismatic colors are becoming lessened as such schools as this teach sound fundamental. It is in flowers that the theory is best exemplified, for the color and texture of flowers is surely never better understood than when considered from the design standpoint as well as the reflected light analysis.

Individuals in these courses readily discover for themselves the elements of art, music and all expression. Balance, rhythm, contrast and repetition are thought of in the abstract, the mass, line and tone, hues and tints of color become tools of the imagination. The student develops skill more speedily who thinks of the fundamentals first. Such

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Photograph by W. Coulbourn Brown, Philadelphia  
**"FOREVER INDIAN"**  
From a Painting by Charles Lewis Fox.

**Vancouver Annual Exhibition**

Vancouver, B.C.—Special Correspondence  
THE Vancouver Annual Exhibition is again in progress. Nowhere is improvement more manifest than in the Art Gallery. The space allotted is regrettably small, but this defect is somewhat compensated for by an improved lighting system and a neutral background giving the best possible effect in limited quarters.

The gallery is divided into distinct groups—one, consisting of paintings loaned by the National Gallery, Ottawa, and the Edmonton Museum, a number of which were exhibited at Wembley; another group, water colors, by Charles John Collins, loaned by the artist; a third, a collection of paintings and etchings by Bromo Crotto; and a fourth, paintings by local artists and by British artists, which are owned locally.

The first mentioned group, loaned from the East, demands attention immediately because of their vivid and large canvases showing a range of conception from the thrilling to the commonplace, from the new school to that of 15 or 20 years ago. One of the most striking works from every point of view is J. E. McDonald's "Wild River"—a riot of fall color in decorative effect which thrills the observer with an inner turbulence comparable with the river itself. A calmer view of nature is produced by the painting of H. S. Palmer, "Near Dorset, Lake of Bays," of sunlight and shade on the cows grazing in the meadows against a background of near-by hills.

"Emigrants," by Stanley F. Turner, is a scene from the interior of a railroad station with the many classes of travelers the tide jumbled in the foreground shadowed and framed by the roof, others in full sunlight against a scintillating board fence. The engine and smoke add to the cleverly conceived design.

"In the Woods, March," by Annie D. Savage is a decoration with trees and snow in the foreground forming an interesting pattern against a dark background. Franklin Carmichael's "Valley," loaned by the Edmonton Museum, shows a creek through meadows and woods in a beautiful design of many greens in which the trees and bushes are represented on masse without interesting forms as separate units.

F. H. Loverock's "Wood Interior" is a big canvas of big trees with broad technique. The vastness of the forest is produced in a truly Canadian style, with the trees reaching up to the sky. Arthur Lismer has two canvases which show the road the artist has traveled in the last 10 years. The "Storm" gives atmosphere and

pleasing technique in rather realistic landscape.

Figure work as a whole is rather overshadowed, but one should not minimize such paintings as "A Boy from MY Village," by A. Defoy Suter-Cote, which represents a boy head under a large hat in rather a weird and light of "The Garden," by Michel Lachapelle, in which the heads of mother and child are treated as a half mask against flowers and a black background.

A small canvas mostly of deep-green tones is Thurston Topham's "Nowhere, Lake MacDonald," giving a decorative mass of evergreen trees against a luminous sky with reflections in the water below. G. A. Reid's "Castles in Spain" is an excellent example of the landscape in greater realism and distinct beauty, although lacking the sunshine promised by the brilliant sky. Edward Holgate's "Girl in Red" is of a girl, turned more than profile, reclining in a chair against a green background. Once more, one feels the cry of the soul, and of men whose lives are governed by the land in which they live.

When he again sought expression through art the influence of the nineteenth century had vanished. He held only that which he could not discard and still paint with vigor and intelligibility, the fundamentals of his art.

The second period of the artist's development is indicated in his own and is, from the standpoint of modern art, peculiar proof that a new grasp of color, of light, of pattern, of life has been dictated not by artists but by change in life itself.

Red Snake Mother—the picturization of an Indian legend—strikes again the mystical note, seeing in cactus, in a half-made basket, in the play of hands and of the human form a snake-like form.

Unlike hundreds of "modernists" Charles Lewis Fox did not come under the sway of painter leaders whose lama and ists, honest and deceived, and seriously pursued, led to so much that is a backwash of meaningless imitation. Fox was an artist because through art he could express his ideas. These ideas were far from conventional, and in consequence he shunned nineteenth century art conventions taught him in the days when he was learning his art trade.

It might be said that nature was the dominant force behind his brush, and that from nature he derived his philosophy of living things. Literally, he drew from the soil his impressions, and his series of little masterful panels painted with a feeling for texture as possible only to the naturalist and the skilled art technician, provide somehow the keynote of the man's life work.

At Bridgeton, Me., Fox built a wavy-side garden—a panorama of color changing as the flowers of the seasons changed—wrought, from the soil, and memorialized by the placement of huge monoliths found in the neighborhood and dragged by 16 mules to complete an artist's conception of a monument to nature.

This garden figures largely on canvas, where other little theories also find echo. It was the artist's belief, for instance, that in every garden certain flowers should be so planted that at some period of the year paint a canvas as a natural scientist might test a new theory.

Charles Lewis Fox is the greater part of his years in Portland but he took the world of nature for his province, and through his love of nature evolved an art that might in a measure, at least, express the thoughts and emotions that life and living forced from him. His art was to him speech. Once said he did not think of it again but stored it away in corners to be forgotten. He painted for himself, not for the world, and it has been the task of those who believed in the force of his message to salvage its art expression.

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# THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Little Cat

By RALPH BERGENGREN

**I**N HIS basket behind the kitchen stove in the house where Little Cat lived Little Cat was still sound asleep. It was the middle of the night, and the moon was shining bright, but there was Little Cat sound asleep in his basket, smiling sweetly, with his head on his paw, and his beautiful white whiskers all doubled up. Everybody else in the house was asleep, too, which was not so surprising, for at that time of night everybody else in the house, except Little Cat, was asleep. That was the reason why Little Cat liked to be up and about in the middle of the night when there were no humans around to bother him. But that day Little Cat had not got his usual amount of sleep. There had been a small child visiting in the family with which Little Cat lived, and when there is a small child visiting in the family it is very hard for any cat to get a full day's sleep.

Every time Little Cat had tried to go to sleep in his basket the small child had come and taken him out of his basket to play with. This had made a long, busy day, and it was only when the small child had been put to bed that Little Cat had a chance to go sound asleep. And then he was so sound asleep that it seemed likely he was going to sleep all night. The clock in the hall had struck 12, which makes a great deal of noise, but Little Cat only snuggled his head more closely on his paw, and smiled sweetly in his sleep, and slept sounder than ever.

"Bow-wow! Bow-wow!" somebody barked in the back yard. "Bow-wow! Bow-wow-wow-wow-wow!" Little Cat Wakes Up

Little Cat stirred in his sleep, and lifted one ear.

"Bow-wow-wow-wow-wow!" somebody barked again in the back yard. "Bow-wow! Bow-wow! Bow-wow! Bow-wow-wow-wow-wow-wow-wow!"

"Exactly," said Little Cat.

"It was right near here," said Dog Wow, "just after they had passed the farm house of Farmer Ichabod Johnathan Jenk, that I saw the first of those pennies. I was taking a walk. I saw something bright. I stopped and looked."

"How long ago?" asked Little Cat.

"Just after moonrise," said Dog Wow. "The moon made it shine. As I said, I was taking a walk, and I saw something bright, and what do you think it was?"

"A penny," said Little Cat.

"Exactly," said Dog Wow. "Well, I stopped and looked at it, and I said to myself, 'Somebody has lost a penny. Too bad!' And when I had gone a little further, I saw another. And I stopped and said to myself, 'Somebody has lost two pennies. Too bad! Too bad!' And then presently I found another, and I stopped and said to myself, 'Somebody has lost three pennies. Too bad! Too bad! Too bad!'"

"I never thought of that at all!" said Dog Wow. "If I were as smart as you are, Little Cat, I would wag my tail all the time."

"It stands to reason," said Little Cat, "that if one person had lost three pennies, the three pennies would all be in the same place. But if three persons lost a penny apiece the pennies would be in different places. Let us look at this penny and see what we make of it."

So Dog Wow and Little Cat looked at the penny as it lay on the sidewalk. Little Cat poked it thoughtfully with his cane. And Dog Wow took off his hat and scratched his head with his hind paw.

"Good evening, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "What a noise you are making!"

"So I am," said Dog Wow proudly. "I can make a great noise when I get started. But why so sound asleep?"

"A small child," said Little Cat, "has been playing with me all day, and I was all played out when I went to sleep. But I'm glad you called me. Why, I wouldn't have missed this moon, sir, for a saucer of Jersey cream!"

"It isn't the moon I'm thinking about," said Dog Wow. "Somebody's lost three bright pennies."

"That's right. What a shame!" said Little Cat. "Where are they?"

"You come with me, and I'll show you," said Dog Wow.

So Dog Wow and Little Cat went along the street together. They went past the Smith's house, where Dog

"My heart grieves for those chil-

dren," said Dog Wow. "It does indeed. If we only knew what children they are we could carry those pennies and put them on the doorsteps where the children would find them when they got up in the morning. But also, I suppose we shall never know who those children are."

"Cheer up, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "Let us go on and look at the other farm. If it is a child's penny, I shall have an idea."

"It will be a bright idea if you have it," said Dog Wow, wagging his tail admiringly. "I hoped you could



Specimens of the Art of Whittling.

think of something when I came and barked under the window."

So they hurried on to the third penny—and sure enough, it was so shiny they saw it quite a long way off.

"I guessed as much," said Little Cat. "Grown-up people do not make their pennies so bright and shiny."

"I believe you are right," said Dog Wow. "But what child? What child?"

"Let us look at the other pennies," said Little Cat, "and then perhaps we will have an idea."

So Dog Wow put on his hat, and Little Cat stepped out with his cane like a little gentleman, and they hurried along the street till they came to where the second penny lay shining in the moonlight.

"There it is. There it is!" said Little Cat. "And a child's penny!" And then Little Cat poked the three bright pennies with his little cane until they were in a neat row on the doorstep.

"That's a good deed done, Little Cat," said Dog Wow, wagging his tail.

"If they've had an uncle on a visit," said Little Cat, "that settles it."

So Dog Wow picked up the bright pennies, one after another, in his mouth and carried them to the doorstep of Farmer Ichabod Johnathan Jenk, who was sound asleep in his house, and so was his stout wife, Sarah, and so were his three rosy children, Willy, Tilly, and Milly. And then Little Cat poked the three bright pennies with his little cane until they were in a neat row on the doorstep.

"That's a good deed done, Little Cat," said Dog Wow, wagging his tail.

"So it is, Dog Wow," said Little Cat, "and I'm glad you woke me up. Oh, those people! They think I'm asleep in the basket, and here you are asleep in your house, and here you are out enjoying the beauties of nature and finding their three bright pennies for Willy and Milly and Tilly Jenk."

"Yes, Mr. Lame," said Robert, "but we are about ready for a little rest now."

"Well, well, just you both sit down here and rest all you want. But say, didn't you call me by name? Have I met you boys somewhere in my travels?"

"Yes," said Edward, "last spring you came to our Scout meeting and talked to us about your whittling. We wondered if you might tell us

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# THE HOME FORUM

## "On First Looking Into Chapman's Homer"

I NEVER heard of anyone bestowing a kiss upon an old book until I read in Leigh Hunt's essay, "My Books," that he had once seen Charles Lamb do this to one of those "midnight darlings" of his, his old folios; but when I read that the folio in question was Chapman's Homer, which had solaced Lamb in many a lonely hour, I thought it was a very witty gesture and could not help fancying that Chapman's name, even on that account, would not be forgotten in the world. Though he may have few readers today, other translations of Homer having supplanted his, and though we may think his plays very dull, Chapman's poetry, which was a source of inspiration to many of his brother poets in the past, is still worth careful study.

Kate, like Shelley, and like Coleridge, too, and the later Swinburne, extolled the lofty genius of the ear-piercing, especially delirious in translation of Homer. It was here Keats found "the poesy that opens poesies" and even his familiar with that lovely sonnet, "On First Looking Into Chapman's Homer," with its wonderful last line:

"Silent, upon a peak in Darien,"  
Charles Lamb had no doubt made a very careful study of this same famous book when writing his "Adventures of Ulysses" for boys and girls, and by means of this volume, which is as worthy to be a favorite as it ever was, I suppose the influence of the great Elizabethan may be said to be still present with us even today. For Lamb keeps very close to the older author in telling the story of Ulysses, using Chapman's own words whenever he can and making one direct quotation from the song of the false Sirens, "the celestial harmony" whose "dewy singing" she as quaintly puts it, no tongue can describe:

"Ulysses, stay thy ship: and that song hear."  
That none pass'd ever, but it bent his ear,  
But left him ravish'd, and instructed more

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### THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1870 by  
**MARY BAKER EDDY**  
of International Daily Newspaper  
Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postage paid to all countries: One year, \$10.00; Two years, \$20.00; Six months, \$5.00; One month, \$1.00; Single copies, 5 cents.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor in their local news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remaining copies of the Monitor is as follows:

DOMESTIC Postage  
18 pages ..... 5 cents 2 cents  
18 pages ..... 6 cents 3 cents  
18 to 20 pages ..... 6 cents 3 cents  
20 to 22 pages ..... 6 cents 3 cents  
22 pages ..... 5 cents

Foreign Postage  
Each copy, 5 cents  
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Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publisher of:  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE NEWS  
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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

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## STOCKS MOVE OVER UNEVEN PRICE COURSE

**Sharp Early Advance Is  
Followed by Good  
Reaction**

**NEW YORK.** Sept. 12 (AP)—An upward movement ushered in the new week in the stock market today.

United Fruiting opened a little higher at 150, a new top. International Combustion showed a gain of 3 points and Associated Dry Goods and New York Dock mounted to new high levels.

General Motors continued open with a block of 10,000 shares at 154%, up 1%.

The buying movement was broad proportions soon after the opening, with the steel, motor, merchandising, electric and rail shares giving the best demonstrations of group strength.

Fresh buying probably was attracted to the steels by the increase of more than 54,000 tons in the August unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation. Efforts to put U. S. Steel common into the old high of 157 encountered large offerings of stock around that figure.

Despite the severe competition in the automobile industry, motor shares continued brisk demand. General Motors (old) rose 2 points, and Ford up 2 points, and Studebaker, Pacer and Mack Trucks sold a point or more above Saturday's final quotations.

American Smelting, International Telephone and Freeport Texas were early strong spots.

### Telephone's Rise

Rails also attracted a number following. Union Pacific was bid up 5 points before the end of the first hour.

Cargo Northwestern advanced more than 2 points to the highest level since 1922 and Pennsylvania crossed 67 for the first time in two years.

Foreign exchanges opened steady, with demand sterling around \$4.35, and French francs just below 3.82.

A 1% cent renewal rate for call loans and a 1% drop in Bridge Manufacturing to 22½ lowered the year, cast a damper on the market which was only partially relieved when some of the old-time favorites began to show new tops.

American Telephone and Telegraph touched 173½, the highest in more than 20 years, and Kenneth, 150. American Smelting rose to 74 and 175%, respectively, both record peaks.

Baking shares which came to life last week are again bought extensively, notably Wm. Baking and Continental Baking A.

### Bonds A Regular

Price movements lacked uniformity in today's bond market, in which traders appeared disposed to buy individual items for special reasons.

High grade municiplals moved in a desultory manner, scattered near their year's peaks by continued easy money and a scarcity of offerings.

Erle D 4s, jumping 3½ points 123%, featured the day's trading. These bonds will lose their convertible feature on Oct. 1.

Reports of good earnings prospects for United States Rubber Company attracted considerable attention to the 6% cent bonds of that concern, the price rising fractionally to around 54½. Utility items were again in demand, particularly International Telephone's 4½s.

The foreign group was quiet and irregular. French bonds sagged a little in morning, but were then made to moderate buying of Spanish American obligations, notably Peruvian 7%.

United States government securities were easy, and transactions limited.

Prompt oversubscription was reported of the \$5,000,000 City of Newberg gold 6s, offered this morning.

## BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:20 p.m.)

**Last** High **Low** Sep. 12, 1927

100 Am. Pneu pf. 25 24 24 24

100 Am. Sugar... 92½ 91½ 91½ 91½

22½ Amatex... 15½ 15 15 15

20 Amekop pf. 90½ 90 90 90

35 Anacodus... 46½ 46½ 46½ 46½

50 B. Hart... 13½ 13½ 13½ 13½

50 Black & D... 13½ 13½ 13½ 13½

45 Blodgett... 83½ 83 83 83

25 Bon. Tel. Co... 120 120 120 120

70 Bow El... 105½ 105½ 105½ 105½

5 Bow & Provo. 210 210 210 210

26 RAM 405½ 403½ 403½ 403½

256 Cal & Hech... 16 16 16 16

290 Con. Range... 13½ 13½ 13½ 13½

30 East. Min. 13½ 13½ 13½ 13½

100 East. SS 107 107 107 107

12300 E. Butte... 13 13 13 13

45 E. Bond... 54½ 54½ 54½ 54½

356 Edison 262 262 262 262

375 Eng. Pub... 36 36 36 36

100 E. Tel. Co... 25 25 25 25

5 E. Tel. & Tel. 105 105 105 105

175 Gen. Elec... 141½ 139½ 139½ 140%

55 Gen. Tel. 112 112 112 112

100 Gen. Alloy... 35 35 35 35

5 Gilchrist... 98 98 98 98

75 Grinnell... 37½ 37½ 37½ 37½

50 Hardy... 13½ 13½ 13½ 13½

200 Household... 28½ 28½ 28½ 28½

80 Ind. Chalk... 66 66 66 66

100 Ind. Coal... 105 105 105 105

47 Libby Mc... 104½ 104½ 104½ 104½

236 Lib. Gas... 110½ 108 108 108

20 Mer... 110½ 110½ 110½ 110½

25 Moshaw... 43½ 43½ 43½ 43½

270 Morris... 37½ 37½ 37½ 37½

50 Hard... 13½ 13½ 13½ 13½

200 Household... 28½ 28½ 28½ 28½

80 Ind. Chalk... 66 66 66 66

100 Ind. Coal... 105 105 105 105

167 Ind. Gas... 112 112 112 112

70 NY. H. & S... 52½ 52½ 52½ 52½

175 NY. H. & S... 32½ 32½ 32½ 32½

100 N.Y. Min. 50 50 50 50

125 N.Y. Min. 49½ 49½ 49½ 49½

## OUTLOOK FOR STEEL TRADE BRIGHTENING

August Sales Exceed July  
—Motor Concerns Buying Heavily—Pig Iron Dull

**NEW YORK.** Sept. 12 (Special)—The outlook in the steel industry is somewhat brighter than a week ago. When the steel makers footed up their orders for August they found themselves rather better off for July, and in some cases sales were as much as 15 per cent larger.

Additional statistics for August have shown the steady character of business during the month. The Chicago in production from July to August have been less than 1 per cent. Final figures for pig iron output showed that the daily rate of production declined in August only 12 tons daily. At the first of the month there were 187 stocks in the country.

The gain in steel ingot production was slightly more than the decline in pig iron production. Unfilled orders of the Steel Corporation increased \$4,023 tons daily. The figures on books on Aug. 31 were \$19,637 tons. A year ago they had been \$14,235 tons.

The railroads are not yet purchasing in greater volume. Locomotive works during the first eight months of the year had 73 locomotives compared with 151 in the corresponding period of 1927. Shipments during August were 81 compared with 80 in July and 124 in August of last year.

In the current business was the largest order ever received by Locomotive Works for 15 locomotive tenders for the Erie and three engines for shipment to China. The Chesapeake & Ohio is expected to buy 1,000,000 tons of plates and additional tonnages of standard steel rails.

**Good Buying by Auto Makers**

The automobile makers are buying fairly steadily, though in aggregate, though the small lots of steel taken at a time make the purchasing inconspicuous. The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce reports that the production of its members during the first half of this year was 10 per cent greater than the corresponding period in 1926.

The prospects are for good sales of automobiles the rest of the year, although the auto sales between makers of 10,000 cars should result in large sales and a large consumption of steel in the making thereof.

Awards of fabricated structural steel for the week before last were close to 20,000 tons, though average weekly sales were lighter than 11,000 tons.

Economists are pointing to the increase in world production of pig iron as an indicator of gain in world prosperity. Comparing world output the first quarter of this year with a similar period last year, an increase by 5% per cent is found.

**Hill Iron, Dull**

Pig iron has been exceedingly dull during the last week, and prices still have a weak tendency. The latest weakness has developed in the south and in eastern Pennsylvania. In the former district the price of 51% pig iron, top furnace, has been cut.

In the latter region the low price of 51% has been more openly recognized.

Producers are disappointed because purchasing did not follow the award of a contract by the Pittsburgh Sanitary Manufacturing Company, who is recognized as a market leader. The largest purchase in the East last week involved 2500 tons of special iron for the Baldwin Locomotive works.

The barges rates for pig iron from Buffalo to New York, was advanced 5¢ a ton on Sept. 1, having been reduced by that amount six weeks previous, the new rate being \$2.50 a ton. Rates on pig iron from Virginia to various canning centers have been reduced somewhat. However, the Virginia district continues depressed.

The composite price of pig iron is now \$18.04 a ton. Only once before in the last nine years has it been as low, and when it averaged \$18.02 a ton.

**New Low For Iron Pipe**

A new low level for iron pipe was reached on bids for 400 tons for Kenosha, Wis. The price figured back to \$27.40 a ton, Birmingham. However, in view of the low prices on pig iron, the costs of pipe making have been reduced materially.

Importers of German metals are doing practically nothing while they await a decision from the tariff commission as to whether the anti-dumping clause of the tariff has been violated. Importers admit that they have sold German steel at \$4 a ton cheaper than in the home market.

The nonferrous metals lack strength. Lead is selling at only \$1.1 a ton above the low point of the year in July, due to overproduction. Slight concessions have been made in copper, zinc has declined to 1.50¢ a pound, tin is hovering around the low level of the year.

Copper sales have been extremely light. Producers have secured 13¢ a pound delivered on carload basis, yet no customer smelter has found his stocks burdensome and has sold readily at 13¢. The official price for export is unchanged at 13¢ c. i. f. European ports and export business has been better than that for home consumption.

**COMMODITY PRICES CONTINUE ADVANCE**

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 commodities for the last several weeks compared with the monthly average since December last, the low of January, 1922, and the high in April, 1926, follow (1913 being taken as 100):

Index Purch. number power

1920—May (peak of prices) ... 105.5  
1922—January (low) ... 132.7  
1924—Yearly average ... 149.2 80.0  
1925—Yearly average ... 141.2 75.0  
1926—Yearly average ... 163.1 86.3  
1927—January average ... 145.6 88.7  
February average ... 142.0 89.3  
March average ... 140.0 71.4  
April average ... 140.0 71.4  
May average ... 140.0 71.5  
June average ... 138.6 71.5  
July average ... 140.0 71.5  
Aug. 1, ended Aug. 26 142.0 70.4  
Aug. average ... 141.1 70.9  
Sept. week ended Sept. 2 142.1 70.3  
Sept., week ended Sept. 9 144.4 69.3

**MINNESOTA BANKS IN BETTER SHAPE**

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 12—Immediately after the war Minnesota had a bank for every 1700 persons. Since then 208 banks have been closed. The remaining banks still have some slow growth, but the number of branches is not greater than at any time for years, according to A. J. Velgen, state superintendent of banks.

"Minnesota was greatly overbanked," Mr. Velgen said. "No new charter is being granted except in case where a community actually needs a bank. In the last three years we have granted only one new charter and that in a prosperous, recently developed truck gardening community."

**ATCHISON'S LOADINGS LESS**

Atchison in the week ended Sept. 9 handled 33,854 freight cars, compared with 40,162 last year.

## STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For the Week Ended Sept. 10, 1927

### CHICAGO

### STOCKS

### NET

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

### The Actual Issue in Rhineland

PERHAPS it is not generally realized, except in a more or less vague way, that nine years after the cessation of hostilities French, British and Belgian armies still occupy German territory, and are entitled to occupy it until 1935. Until there is a complete evacuation, it is virtually impossible for truly normal relations to be re-established between the former belligerent countries, for the presence of foreign troops on alien soil is a perpetual reminder of defeat and victory.

Now there is great discussion as to whether 5000 or 10,000 or more troops should be withdrawn from the Rhineland. This discussion is surely of purely secondary consequence. The actual issue is not whether the number of alien soldiers in Rhineland is to be 50,000, 60,000 or 70,000, but whether the war should not be regarded as definitely closed and the method of coercion be abandoned. Even 50,000 men are 50,000 too many, if Locarno has any validity and if a completed rapprochement of France and Germany is to be effected. No German can be satisfied while he is, however theoretically, kept in subjection by alien troops. It is not the numbers that matter nearly so much as it is the fact of the occupation.

Unfortunately, the main issue—the issue of occupation or evacuation—has been lost sight of and something like a sham fight has been waged by the diplomats on a numerical quibble. Do the allied troops in Rhineland serve any useful purpose? Nobody in Europe would dare to pretend that he sleeps any sounder in his bed because there are French garrisons in the land of the former foe. Everybody is beginning to admit that time and money and energy are being wasted in this idle watch on the Rhine. If there were any danger of a German attack, even 70,000 men, scattered over a large area, in little packets, far from their bases, with their communications cut, would be instantly swept away like straw on a stream. But nobody pretends that there is such a peril. The allied troops are purely ornamental and are carrying out an arbitrary provision of the treaty which called for fifteen years' occupation, just as it might, on equally logical grounds, have called for five years or fifty years. The French and Belgian frontiers are surely secure from attack by the signing of the Locarno pacts, which guarantee their integrity.

The Germans regard the presence of allied troops as an insult, especially since Germany has been admitted to a permanent seat on the League of Nations, and sits in perfect equality in the European concert of the great powers. They feel that they are humiliated. If many of the Allies admit that the occupation is useless, the Germans declare that it is mischievous. If the Allies say it is wasteful, the Germans say it is provocative. The prolongation of the occupation is definitely challenged. A good precedent is furnished by the Germans themselves. After the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, when France was beaten, the Germans proposed to keep their troops in France for only five years. In fact, they withdrew them in three years.

There is a genuine desire in Europe to cultivate friendships. The occupation runs counter to this desire. The French, however, while agreeing that Locarno brought an assurance of peace in western Europe, suggest that there is no assurance of peace in eastern Europe. Germany accepted the territorial status quo in Alsace-Lorraine. Germany did not accept the present frontiers with Poland. Now peace cannot be partial. It must be complete. Conflicts cannot be localized. France would be drawn into a dispute between Germany and Poland. Therefore Germany should give specific pledges for the East as well as the West. Until such time, the French wish to hold to any rights and privileges given by the Versailles Treaty. Possibly the occupation is not worth much, but it may be worth something, and the French argue that if they are to make further concessions they are entitled to diplomatic compensations.

These arguments are not convincing. It is not the presence of the alien troops which prevents Germany from arming. The attempt at coercion has failed. It should be abandoned, not because it has succeeded, but because it is ineffective. Evacuation must come in a few years. Why not now? Why not substitute another method without delay? If occupation has indeed some utility, it is limited in time to a brief space, it is limited in extent to one frontier, and it is limited in density to such a degree as to be illusory. In encouraging the notion of revenge, in arousing nationalist feelings, occupation constitutes a far greater danger than the danger it professes to avert. Thus, without troubling about side issues, such as the number of the troops, why not face, here and now, the main issue, namely, occupation or evacuation?

### Jugoslavia Is Seeking a Leader

AT THE present moment the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes is in the plight, using the idioms of the Balkans, of awaiting the reappearance of its "master workman." In other words, there has not yet arisen a dominant Jugoslav statesman with wide enough sympathies and broad enough views to be able to submerge his nationality and regional interests in a comprehensive plan of work for the good of the whole South Slav kingdom.

To a certain extent King Alexander is such a leader. He is almost the only "Jugoslav" in the country. And many things indicate that he is sincerely loved in all parts of his kingdom by all the nationality groups. Furthermore, he is very active and plays a rôle of the first importance in the affairs of his people. However, there are limits to what a king can do, especially in Serbia, where love of freedom is very strong, so that Alexander is in need of a group of statesmen able to think in terms of Jugoslavia as a whole and not each in terms of his own special section.

At present the politics of Jugoslavia is dominated not so much by parties as by vigorous individuals who control little political groups and make interminable combinations of every sort. At the moment, Velya Vokitchevitch,

until recently a comparatively obscure politician, who by the influence of the King was placed at the head of the Government and who controls one faction of the Radical Party, is working in co-operation with Dr. Voivislav Marinkovich, a Democrat who dominates a part of his party, and with Father Koroschetz, the leader of the Slovenes, one of the smallest and the most cultured and advanced nationality elements in Jugoslavia. But there are many other statesmen and politicians whose future course bodes good or ill for Jugoslavia.

Will any of these men be able to rise to the heights of real statesmanship, or will some new figure appear? The Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes is unquestionably in a better position than it was five years ago. It is advancing toward unity. All the politicians, even the rabid sectional leaders, appreciate the need of cohesion. They are waiting for a chief. Perhaps the coming year will bring forth the "master workman" who, in co-operation with the King, will weld Europe's most heterogeneous state into compact and unified whole.

### Air Safeguards Demanded

ONE lesson more than another which the spectacular, but unhappy, attempts to fly across the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are teaching, is the need for greater precautions before a flight is started. France has seen the necessity for this, and its Government is refusing to countenance any transatlantic flight where adequate safeguards are lacking. It demands that an airplane for such an undertaking shall be built to remain afloat twenty-four hours without capsizing, and shall carry a powerful radio set. Moreover, it is to discourage individual efforts in this direction until the risks are lessened.

In Canada the cry has gone up against the waste of courage and energy in ill-prepared flights. An official of the Air Board there believes that in future "there will no doubt be a tightening up of restrictions with a view of discouraging foolhardiness and preventing such disasters as are now almost a daily occurrence." Such an authority as Commander Byrd, whose wide experience and aerial triumphs give added point to his word, finds ocean flights "tremendous risks," and he advises against the use of single-motored engines in long flights where there is no opportunity to land in safety, declaring that, with three engines, where one stops the other two are available to carry on.

All this adds weight to the demand for greater control over the licensing of pilots and aircraft. Such control would lessen the hazards of flying. Praiseworthy as is the action of a Detroit corporation, which has decided to reject orders for planes in which "solo" flights across the ocean are to be attempted, it is but a partial solution of the problem. The need is for adequate safeguards. There will always be a chorus of praise for courageous ventures, but there will likewise be, and with good reason, a revulsion of feeling against recklessness in the sky no less than on the land and sea.

### Australia's Advancing Status

AUSTRALIA is apparently getting steadily nearer the goal of constitutional revision toward which it has been heading for over a decade, for Stanley M. Bruce, Prime Minister, speaking recently at Perth, Western Australia, declared that the Federal Government had decided to proceed at once with the appointment, for such a purpose, of a Royal Commission whose report would be submitted to the people for a vote. It seems quite likely that this renewed impetus for greater federal unity is the result of the last Imperial Conference, and that Australia, like the rest of the members of the British Empire, has begun its emergence into a great self-governing nation.

Changes in the Australian Constitution, which has been in force since 1901, have been contemplated from time to time, but nothing definite has ever been accomplished, and Mr. Bruce therefore thinks it of great importance to institute a thorough inquiry into the working of the Constitution since the start. The names of those to make up the Royal Commission are to be announced soon.

Dr. Earle Page, Federal Treasurer of Australia, would seem to have put his country's case concretely in a speech last year when he said:

In the face of new needs it is obvious the limitations imposed on the Federal Government twenty-five years ago are undesirable and must not continue. Most of the power was relegated to the states when the Constitution was written, and the framers drew it up each with a copy of Alexander Hamilton in his pocket. A transfer of power must be made if Australia is to progress. Two methods are provided for amendments: by referendum and by amending the Commonwealth Parliament to make laws with respect to matters referred to the Parliaments of any state or states. . . . If these methods are insufficient then Australians must have the courage to devise new ones.

A federal convention was the means by which it had been thought to bring about constitutional changes, but Mr. Bruce in his Perth address said the Federal Government did not favor this plan. The Royal Commission was the best way, he believed, yet the Prime Minister nevertheless made it clear that he considered Parliament the proper body to carry out the weighty task of reform.

Amendments to the Australian Constitution submitted to the people by referendum must be carried by a general majority throughout the Commonwealth.

The two most vital alterations desired are reported as being those propositions dealing with the extension of the Commonwealth's power with respect to commerce and industry. At present the Federal Parliament has no power to insure the community the essential service necessary not only to industry but to the physical life of the people. Mr. Bruce says the events in the British general strike showed the necessity for such powers.

### Mailing Letters on the Way to Town

WHEN the driver of an automobile is intrusted by his wife with several letters and asked to mail them "on his way down town" he is likely to accept the mission with some misgivings. In these days of tumultuous travel it takes a master mariner to dock an

automobile alongside a mailbox anywhere near the centers of the large cities. In all probability the average recipient of a batch of such mail makes no serious attempt to locate a box "on his way down town." Even though emphasis may have been placed upon the urgency of dispatching one or more of these letters at once, he decides that it will be "time enough" to mail them when he goes out to lunch. Incidentally, he may forget all about them, but that has no particular bearing on the question at issue.

If, however, he does make an attempt to carry out the mandate imposed upon him and succeeds in mailing them "on the way down town," he realizes that in so doing a considerable amount of effort is expended. Doubtless in recognition of this fact, a postmaster down in Houston, Tex., with vision, has, according to news reports, set up mail boxes for the especial service of automobile drivers. They face the street instead of the sidewalk, and they are placed at such a height that passing motorists need only to reach out from their seats and deposit their mail. This would seem to be an innovation worthy of wide adoption. The only difficulty would seem to lie in getting near enough to the box—but perhaps city ordinances might require "no parking within fifteen feet of the motor mail box."

### Louis Agassiz Fuertes

BETWEEN the first work on American ornithology by Alexander Wilson, published a hundred years ago with an accompanying folio of bird portraits, and the latest books on birds is a great contrast; and in no particular is the contrast greater than in the character of the illustrations. Modern bird portraits present our feathered friends with all the colorful beauty of their varied plumage, in a manner quite unknown to the earlier ornithologists. Audubon, following close upon Wilson's heels, painted bird portraits which are still the wonder of naturalists. But the artistry of these pioneers, good as it was, is excelled by the works by modern painters of birds, foremost among whom was Louis Agassiz Fuertes.

The son of a Cornell professor, Fuertes grew up in the atmosphere of education and from boyhood was a devoted student of birds in all their phases. This natural bent, coupled with an unusual gift in drawing, made him the foremost American bird artist, both in color and black-and-white. None but the closest student of nature, one who had long companioned with the birds in their very haunts, could have caught as did this artist the pose, expression, color and all that goes to make up the exquisite beauty of birds.

Among the many books he illustrated, more than a dozen in all, is the monumental work published by the State on the birds of New York, including land, water and game birds. These pictures, marvelously true both as to color and the habitats of the various species, constitute a work which alone would have won fame for any artist-naturalist. Even more conspicuous is his work with the permanent bird groups in the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, which have been pronounced the most successful representations of birds ever made.

Nor was this all. With the development of love for birds which has become so general in recent years has come the call for mural decorations in hotels, museums and private residences as well, reproducing the color and form of birds of brilliant plumage. Notable among these are the mural decorations by Fuertes in the Flamingo Hotel, Miami, Fla., paintings for the New York Zoological Society, panels for the home of a well-known bird lover in Connecticut, and 106 paintings purchased by the State Museum at Albany through the generosity of Mrs. Russell Sage. Mr. Fuertes had returned only recently from Abyssinia, where he had made many paintings of the brilliantly plumaged birds of that country.

Bird lovers owe a debt of gratitude to this scholar, artist, naturalist and lecturer who so greatly stimulated love for birds, a contribution which has rendered substantial aid to the movement having for its purpose the conservation of wild life. He was a worthy successor to Wilson and Audubon, to John Burroughs and Elliot Coues.

### Editorial Notes

There should be no surprise expressed at a report coming from Germany that women are acquiring licenses to drive automobiles in increasing numbers, about 120 per month at this writing, for the police say that their experience with women at the wheel has been "uniformly satisfactory." Incidentally, before a license is granted in Germany the applicant must show that he (or she) not only can drive a car, but also is reasonably familiar with its mechanism and can make certain repairs as well as knowing the technical term for every part of his car.

Apparently New England has its agricultural problem, as evidenced in the advance in the price of milk owing to the poor hay crop in what has been one of the best grass-growing years in history. There was so much grass, and the price of hay was so low, that farmers refused to pay the high price consequent upon a scarcity of labor and did not cut it. But any farmer will tell you it is not too late to cut hay even up to frost.

The leaders of the Republican Party of Massachusetts are said to be planning to send a delegation to the National Convention pledged to Mr. Coolidge. If this report is true, there are evidently some in the President's own state who do not choose to regard the President's choice as final.

With the electric plow and electrical treatment of the soil, it will soon be necessary to add the agricultural electrician to the agricultural engineer.

When investing in a "loan" that is being floated, it is wise to see if the anchor that is holding it is substantial.

"Careless overhead" is something that should be avoided when driving an airplane.

### Shooting Rapids in the Dark

WHEN we came to the end of the lake it was dusk, or nearly so. We quickened our paddles. Before the gloom blotted our course out completely we wanted to use what little light was left so as to be better able to find the "break" of the current in the turbulent creek that wound its rocky way for a mile or so through the spruce and pine forest. For this creek was to take us home, to our little shack that squatted near the water on the side of the distant bay.

By striking the current just right, I knew that our canoe probably would slip down the rapids free of the rocks. Jim, in the stern, was new to the course, for it was his first trip into Sissano Lake, and going up, two days earlier, we had portaged our craft overland, skirting the fast water.

"Think we can make it all right?" I asked. "Let's go," he said. I wasn't at all apprehensive. The rapids were turbulent, but not dangerous; a spill meant only a wetting. But we had traveled far that day, and our balsam beds at the shack were comfortable, and in prospect attractive. Besides, neither of us wanted to spend the night in the open—the only course available to us if we were tossed out in the stream.

We slipped into the "V" of the current, and the wooded banks of the creek closed around us. It was eerie. I had run rapids in the daylight—plenty of them; but to run them, as we were doing, in pitch darkness, was a different matter. And indeed I, in the bow, couldn't even see my hand in front of me, let alone the twisting channel.

Down we traveled. Quietly, easily and smoothly. The current slipped over shallow gravel beds, purring and tinkling as it went. Let's see, I thought, where was that overhanging limb? It was somewhere whereabouts, I recalled. Could we pass under it? Just then I sensed its presence. "Down, Jim!" I warned. We crewed low. The overhanging branches of the tree that stretched from one side of the creek to the other touched the sides of our canoe and whipped into our faces, stinging us like the lash of a whip. We were through!

Queer night noises came to our ears. On one bank a porcupine grunted; just ahead another four-footed prowler moved about softly but somewhat clumsily, its progress marked by the breaking of dead sticks underfoot. A fox barked, and in the bay ahead the silly laugh of a loon broke the stillness.

We were fast coming to the curve that shoved the channel up against a rocky palisade, I knew, for I could hear the louder rumble of the broken water. It was just around the next bend. Even in daylight it was a ticklish spot. Could we get by? But I had no time to wonder. We were there. I gripped my paddle—ready to fend the canoe away from the rocky wall, if need be.

There was a pitch, and I felt the canoe give a bit as it nosed the rocks. We lurched in the heavy swell; this way and that. It was darker than ever—so dark that I couldn't even see the white outline of the choppy current as it tumbled over the boulders. Had we passed the curve? In a moment I would know. A final twist, the speed of our craft slackened and we were in smoother water.

More slowly the canoe continued to drift. The pall of blackness lifted somewhat, the trees opened out, and we slid out into the open bay. Half a mile distant was the shack, waiting for us.

A. R. McC.

### Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

#### "The Basis of Democracy"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My attention has been called to your editorial of July 27 entitled "The Basis of Democracy," in which you express the view that proportional representation has proved a disappointment in the countries where it has been tried, and refer to the proposed changes in election methods in France and Ulster as supporting evidence. I confess that I am surprised and somewhat shocked that a paper of the standing of the Montror should base such sweeping charges on such incomplete information and specious reasoning as this editorial shows.

In the first place France does not have proportional representation, as your editorial implies, but a system which is in many respects the direct antithesis of it. It is true that the French election law calls itself a proportional representation law, but that of course does not make it so any more than the court decision a few years back established the fact that Bacon wrote the works of Shakespeare. Under the French election law any party (or combination of parties masquerading as one) which polls an absolute majority of the votes in a department wins all the seats. And even if no one party polls such a majority of the votes, the method of apportioning the seats is heavily weighted in favor of the largest party.

The case of Ulster is equally ill chosen as an argument against proportional representation on the ground that it interferes with stable government. Unlike France, Northern Ireland does elect its Parliament by proportional representation—in its most approved form. But while France, Canada, South Africa and other countries under majority systems of election have been wrestling with the problems of government with no party in a majority, Northern Ireland under proportional representation has for six years had one party in undisputed sway. The undisputed reason that the organization of this party opposes proportional representation—and has always opposed it—is that it abolishes the almost complete monopoly of representation which the Unionist organization previously enjoyed and gives a minority representation to the defeated Nationalists, to Labor, and, worst of all, to the independent elements within the Unionist Party itself.

Proportional representation was prescribed for Northern Ireland by the British Parliament over the Ulster Unionists' vigorous protest, which I had the privilege of hearing (and rebutted by the Unionists of Southern Ireland) in the British House of Commons. The Unionist Party of Northern Ireland thereupon announced that it would change the method of election as soon as it had authority to do so and in regard to local elections actually carried out its threat, not without protest from some of its own members. But when the time came for the second parliamentary elections in 1925, it allowed them to be held by the proportional system. At that time the Nationalist forces seemed sufficiently menacing so that the gamble of a majority election in single-member districts seemed unsafe in comparison with a system which assured a majority of the members to a party with a majority of the votes. Now, perhaps, it seems safe again to try to legislate the opposition out of existence. By such antagonism an election system is not discredited.

You refer to "a manifest tendency almost everywhere to abandon" proportional representation. Yet of the 28 European countries which have adopted proportional representation for part or all of their national elections only two—Italy and Russia—have ceased to use it. You cite Italy, Greece, Spain, and China as countries which have built their hopes on popular government in its most theoretical perfection and have either gone back to autocracy, as in the first three cases, or failed to escape from chaos as in the fourth. The case of Italy I have already dealt with. The idea that Spain and China, which have never had proportional representation, ever built their hopes on popular government in its most theoretical perfection comes with a shock of surprise. And the statement that Greece has returned to autocracy is out of date. Greece did submit to a dictator for a time after the ordinary majority system of election had given unfair

and disastrous results, but Pangalos has now been deposed and one of the first acts of the new régime was to install proportional representation for the first time in an endeavor to secure the co-operation of all in the government.

A few years ago Great Britain under the majority system elected a Parliament in which no party had a majority, a state of affairs which happened to correspond fairly well with the division of the voters in the country. A new problem of government was presented. But instead of facing it frankly and working out a solution, as such proportional countries as Belgium and Holland have done, Great Britain resorted to a new throw of the electoral dice. This time, with very little change in the votes, the Conservative minority elected an overwhelming majority of the members and has